THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

December 29, 1945

HOUSE-CLEANING NEEDED

AN EDITORIAL

Should Hirohito Be Retained?

By E. Leopold Rissin

Economic Reporting Vital

By John Ahlers

China's Legal System

By S. Francis Liu

TRADE OUTLOOK POOR

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 100 PRICE CNC$100 NUMBER 5

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What People Are Saying

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Marshall Welcomed

To The Editor:

Some time ago Ambassador Hurley resigned his post. President Truman immediately appointed General Marshall as his special envoy to China. This action on the part of the President of the United States represents a surprising change in United States' policy towards China—a change, however, which all Chinese should be glad of. We learned from an editorial paragraph in one of your recent issues that General Hurley belonged to a group of Americans whom you called a reactionary and highly conservative type. General Hurley, obviously, could not settle the differences between the two main parties of our country and thus was conducive to the outbreak of civil war in China. Now, under the pressure of American public opinion, General Hurley angrily resigned, but did not admit at all any defects in his policy toward China.

Groups similar to that one to which General Hurley belongs, can be found also in our country and in this connection I want to state that I read with great astonishment the article "World War III" in your magazine. The writer, obviously of a conservative type, requests the United States to interfere in China's civil war and if necessary to stage war against the Soviet Union, which he apparently thinks to be an instigator in the present Chinese difficulties. This man, however, gives little thought to the gruesome fact that the battlefield in such a war would obviously be China herself and the foremost victims Chinese citizens. People like that writer dare not contemplate the obvious truth that only a peaceful, democratic, strong, and unified China can avoid being drawn into the next world war.

General Marshall has arrived in China. We Chinese greet him and sincerely hope that this great general will be able to see the present difficulties not only from the angle of the Kuomintang or the Kungchangtang, but from the point of view of the common Chinese people as well. We further hope that all suggestions which General Marshall may make regarding Chinese problems will also consider the general wellfare of China and the fundamental four principles of peace, freedom, democracy, and unity.

CHEN KUNG CHI

Shanghai,
December 20, 1945.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Gen. Olmsted

To the Editor:

I have read Brig. Gen. George Olmsted's article in your last week's issue and I wish to say that he is really one of the few foreigners who manage to understand China after only being here so short a time.

When he says that China needs many things but that everything depends upon communications, he shows very close observation.

One thing I would like to mention is that the entire road-building system of China should be modernized and improved. I spent much of the war in the west at an American air base and daily watched the work on the landing places. The method of putting down rocks and pouring mud in between may have been all right for animal and human drawn vehicles, but it became evident during the war that such construction of airfields and roads is not sufficient for heavy foreign trucks. Since America is going to leave most of her airplanes, trucks and other cars here, we should build our roads more on the order of foreign roads which are made for these foreign vehicles. Otherwise, China will have to keep an "army" of workmen lining all roads and airports throughout the country in order to keep such facilities functioning.

YANG FENG-KO

Shanghai,
December 18, 1945.

Transport Needed

To The Editor:

To secure practical "Freedom from Want" for our refugees in the Kunming area, I should like to appeal through the medium of your paper to those who are responsible for post-war aid and to point out the dire need of transport facilities.

We are today facing a serious problem: repatriation of our refugees to their respective homes. Lingering here, say for one month or longer, refugees, besides wasting their time, have to pay skyrocketing prices for their lodging and board. The so-called philanthropic hostel here is charging CNC$50,000 per month for lodgings while the most simple board does not cost less than about CNC$60,000 per month per person. How could the

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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average refugee afford to pay such prices? Small wonder, indeed, that several robberies recently occurred within and without the town. Lack of transportation is one of the basic causes of profiteering and, consequently, of the high cost of living.

With the termination of the Pacific war, American help towards China should take on a different shape and should, above all, provide China with transport facilities. I wonder whether it would be feasible to utilize the A.T.C., (Air Transport Command) which by now has almost completed its job of evacuating the GI's, and to convert it into a commercial transport team. Since the United States has been so generous all the time, I do not doubt that the United States will accede to our request, if properly approached on a commercial or Lend-Lease basis.

E. S. LING.

Kunming,
December 12, 1945.

Postal Censorship?

To The Editor:

We will be much obliged if you will call General Marshall's attention to the system of postal censorship now in effect in China.

Following Japan's surrender, the Japanese gendarme-censors in the Shanghai postoffice withdraw. The postoffice staff supposed that they had seen the last of this evidence of Fascism. However, to their great surprise, as soon as Chungking representatives arrived, they immediately installed censors in the postoffice.

At present there are more than 20 Kuomintang censors at work here. With the exception of a few women employees, they all wear uniforms, bearing the badges of the Military Affairs Commission, some even carry arms. They work both day and night, censoring both Chinese and foreign mails.

Their system of opening letters is very accomplished and shows long practice. They use a sharp razor or a flexible ivory strip, slitting the envelopes along the fold, so that they can be resealed without any apparent disturbance. If there is any question about the letters, they are either detained, or part of the contents removed. The addressee is unable to tell that his mail has been opened.

Chinese postal law provides that registered and express letters may contain money orders or other valuable things. Therefore, the censors are required to chop these letters so that if anything valuable is missing, the sender is protected. However, they use a very small chop which they put in the middle of the regular cancellation mark, where it is almost impossible to detect.

As for ordinary mail, it can be detained at the will of the censors. Government-registered newspapers and magazines are held in large numbers. The postoffice staff is criticized and condemned by the public about the loss and delay of mail, but is not allowed to make the facts known.

How the censors, who occupy the same offices formerly used by the Japanese censors, deal with the senders and receivers of "guilty" mail, I cannot say. But since the Japanese policy—which seems to be so well followed now—called for the arrest of such "guilty" persons, I presume that these arrests are still going on.

We sincerely hope that this will prove of interest to General Marshall and aid him in understanding present day China.

A DEMOCRAT.

Shanghai,
December 20, 1945.

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House-cleaning Needed

WE do not wish to be harping on the obvious, but it now seems that the time has arrived to again bring up the question of house-cleaning in the American Department of State. In the Review of December 8, 1945, we mentioned, while discussing Hurley's resignation, that it might be well to have a full dress investigation of the State Department. Our concern then was purely with the situation in the Far East and we said that even if Hurley's charges were proved unfounded the very fact that an American ambassador was so obviously on bad terms with his staff was enough to justify an investigation.

This week we received a copy of a column by Marquis Childs, Pulitzer Prize winner and successor to the late Raymond Clapper, who, although not dealing with "Department" activities in the Far East, added his voice to those calling for a thorough-going investigation.

Childs, discussing the State Department's inability to cope with problems in the present day world, said, "What many critics overlook is that even if we had a clear-cut foreign policy, we are lacking an adequate instrument to make it effective. With a series of rapid shifts in control at the top and a host of new functions dumped in at the bottom, the poor old State Department is like a ship without a rudder."

Childs disclosed that the State Department had been given the task of tracing German assets in Spain and said that the department was pitifully ill-equipped for handling such a job. He said, "In Spain, where the Germans control several thousands of firms and where at least 1500 active Nazi agents have taken refuge, two attaches in our embassy are trying to do the overseeing job. They have no background or training in industry and therefore they rely on the Franco government for information.

"Reorganization of the State Department from top to bottom is a must. It is not too much to say that our future as a nation depends upon it."

While we will go along with Marquis Childs on his final premise, we do feel that this universal damning of the State Department calls for a bit of explanation. While the reorganization is most urgently needed, the full blame for the present sorry state of affairs in the department cannot be laid entirely at the door of the organization. The extenuating circumstances include inadequate staff, lack of funds, lack of time in which to prepare for the new post-war role thrust upon it and, above all, lack of clear direction from the top. While the State Department has for years been known for its slowness and lack of ability to cope with situations demanding immediate action, it has long been held down by the aforementioned restrictions, plus an overpowering desire not to do anything likely to engage it in difficulties, whether abroad or at home.

In order to remedy this sorry situation, it is necessary that several things be done. First and foremost, Congress must appropriate sufficient funds to the State Department to enable it really to do its work. The sad level of State Department salaries was plainly evident during the war when clerks and various other minor employees of government war-time organizations, such as OWI, FEA, and others often drew salaries far above those received by employees who had served the department for 10 or 20 years. Without salaries which will compete with other government agencies or private employers, only the unruffled security of the State Department attracts men.

Next, employees must be encouraged to think for themselves and to make recommendations to Washington. Too often employees feel so uncertain of their position that they fail to recommend or actively urge policies upon the home office. This fear of rebuke, with its consequent possibility of delayed advancement in rank, often results in a completely quiesent and useless representation abroad. The peculiar timidity and desire to appease exhibited by the State Department before the war is still evident today. For instance, prior to Pearl Harbor, but after the outbreak of the "China Incident," the State Department gave the Japanese a list of American mission properties in China so that the Japs would know where not to bomb. Obviously, the Japs then knew just where to bomb and

few mission compounds escaped damage. Recently, American business men in Shanghai drafted a memorandum listing their complaints against the present handling of affairs by local officials and agreed to turn a copy of the memorandum over to the American press agencies and the local newspapers. However, a clause, providing for Consular approval, was inserted. To date the memorandum has not seen the light of day and, as far as the general public is concerned, American business interests here are happily engaged in trade.

This great fear of doing the wrong thing and thus laying themselves open to criticism and possible penalties must be abolished. Employees must be encouraged to think for themselves and to realize that even if homeside disagrees with their opinions, they, as individuals, will not be made to suffer. The expression of honest and forthright opinions must be encouraged.

By publicity at home and the inauguration of official training schools—perhaps schools to which appointments may be obtained, like Annapolis and West Point—an attempt should be made to enlist higher caliber men. Today, a large number of foreign service employees come from the ranks of missionary and

business families located abroad. These people too often are not of really high quality, gaining their positions mainly because of a special knowledge of certain foreign countries obtained during their childhood. Unfortunately, so few Americans are well-informed on conditions in foreign countries, that often such information—prejudiced and biased at as it may be—which is gained by the children of missionary and business parents passes for expert knowledge.

Obviously several improvements are needed if the State Department, today one of the most important branches of the government, is to handle its job efficiently and adequately. It is high time that something was done about our foreign representation abroad. Admittedly it is inadequate and leaves much to be desired. However, the blame cannot be laid entirely upon the State Department as such; the blame rests upon the American Congress and the American people who are responsible in the long run for the over-all activities of their government.

Trade Outlook Poor

WHILE official statements from Chungking and Washington talk of huge loans for rehabilitating China, of the enormous trade that the future promises —which cause Chinese and American business circles remotely removed from the scene of action to glow with the thought of fat profits, the actual situation in Shanghai, where most of this trade must take place, is not altogether conducive to optimistic thinking.

The fact is that while all this planning for the future is being conducted on very high levels, the practicalities of the situation are being ignored and apparently Chungking and Washington are not concerned with the individual Chinese and American business man.

It would seem that these governments have taken a leaf from Mr. Stalin's handbook and are about to engage in state trading on an immense scale, leaving the private business firms out of the picture.

Today, the American Government announces that new credits are being discussed for China. Tomorrow, the Chinese Government announces the purchase of a whole electrical, steel, or whatnot plant from some company in the United States. This, of course, is all very fine for the time being. However, although these deals may bring immediate relief to both nations, such trading does not promise to aid in long term economic stability or prosperity between China and America. Someday, China has got to repay these loans. The American people will not forever go on deluding themselves into a sense of prosperity by loaning China money with which to buy American products.

True, China can repay some of her indebtedness by continuing to export, through government monopolies, certain economic necessities which she produces. However, there are two things to prevent this from being entirely successful.

First, the products exported through a monopoly system during the war, have fallen sharply both in value and usefullness. As pointed out by the Review on November 3, 1945; such formerly exclusive Chinese products as tung oil and bristles, plus tin, antimony, tungsten silk, tea, and others are no longer in such world demand as they were a few years ago.

Second, it is doubtful just how long the American people will sanction this type of state trading. One must always remember that much of the individual American's strong belief in free enterprise has a very strong practical and material basis; most large American industries such as the automobile concerns, steel mills, communications companies, trading corporations, etc., although perhaps largely owned by comparatively small groups of financiers, also have invested in them the savings of millions of small American investors. These small capitalists are always alert to the threat government business holds to their individual pocket-books.

The only workable way in which China and America can hope to engage in a profitable and mutually satisfactory interchange of goods in the future is through the operations of the private business firms of the two countries. Perhaps some priming of the pump by Chungking and Washington will be needed from time to time, but by and large the bulk of the trade will have to flow through the usual channels. After all, trade results from the desires of peoples to exchange goods, the shifting in popularity of various items of trade being evidence of the fact. The desires of the Chinese and American peoples for each other's products cannot be settled in one afternoon's conversation between Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. James Byrnes. The peoples themselves must express this desire through their local markets, supplied by the traders and manufacturers of the two countries.

While the economic pundits both here and abroad continue to paint the future with rosy colors, the situation in Shanghai, where, as we pointed out, most of this trade will have to take place for quite some time, rapidly becomes more confused. Daily, Chinese firms are unable to export what commodities are available. Export licenses are refused them; exchange regulations either hamper their activities or force them to export at a loss. Daily, American firms postpone the reopening of their offices, or if they do open, merely do so for "face" purposes, since few are actually doing any business.

A host of evils surrounds the individual trying to do business. The foreigner finds that there are two standards of exchange applied to him by government officials. If he desires to import money from the States, he must do so at one of the many varying official rates. If he has to pay a customs, or other bill here based on a U.S. dollar valuation, he finds that the black market rate is applied.

Many an American firm today is considering closing out its China branch and moving to a location where there is at least a modicum of law and order and the political and economic stability which business necessarily requires. The American nation may fight wars—in which the national treasure in endlessly wasted—for an ideal, but the American business man, no matter how kindly disposed toward China or any other nation of the world, does not do business unless he makes a profit.

Perhaps one reason for the present difficulty is the feeling among large parts of the Chinese population that it is essential that America do business with China; that China is the only nation on earth which can save America from a second post-war depression. This line of thought, loudly proclaimed by short-sighted American publicists, is highly fallacious. Prior to the war, a large part of China's business was done with America. However, China's share of America's business was well-nigh infinitesimal.

Further, during the past eight years China has been in a more or less isolated condition and much American business formerly conducted here has moved to new fields. U.S. trade figures show the enormous increase of American capital investment in, and trade with, Latin American countries, India, the Philippines the South Seas areas, etc., while there has been no increase in either category in China for many years.

From among our personal acquaintances we can recall off hand numerous instances of people removing their business firms from China during the war years and setting them up in other countries. Many of these companies have found the political and economic stability that they require and under no conditions would be interested in returning to China. One large Shanghai business man has now transferred the major portion of his holdings to South American countries and presently is reputed to be enjoying a prosperity never reached in China. Another firm moved an airplane factory from China to India where the factory, originally intended to form the neucleus of a Chinese aviation industry, has now been sold to the Indian Government. Another American, formerly owner of a rug factory in North China, has set up a new factory in Mexico and now sells rugs from Mexico to his clients in the United States who used to buy Chinese rugs.

The time has come for the Chinese Government and people to realize that by allowing the present chaotic conditions to continue, China's great opportunity not only to recover ground lost during the war but to gain undisputed leadership in Asia is rapidly slipping by. Japan has been removed from her formerly dominant position, but China all too obviously today cannot even attempt to fill it. The mantle is passing. If China wants it, she must set her house in order and look at the world realistically before it is assumed by the Philippines, or India or some other rapidly modernizing nation in the East.

Constitutional Monarchy Seen As Solution In Japan

By E. LEOPOLD RISSIN

GENERAL MacArthur, in his directives to the Japanese Government, has demonstrated that American occupation in Japan aims at bringing about a democratic, constitutional government.

How can these policies best be put into practice? In recent weeks criticism in both the United States and Japan has been directed at General MacArthur because he has not forced Emperor Hirohito to resign. These critics maintain that all attempts to establish a peace-loving, constitutional democracy in Japan would prove futile unless the emperor were removed. What then should be done about Hirohito, erstwhile Son of Heaven and ruler of 70,000,000 Japanese?

As things stand today, there are three logical methods of dealing with the Japanese emperor.

1) Force Hirohito to abdicate and abolish the monarchy.

2) Force Hirohito to abdicate and install his 14 year-old son under a regency.

3) Allow Hirohito to remain as emperor, but make him a prisoner to a new constitution limiting his prerogatives and make it impossible either for him, or any group that might use him, to assume executive powers.

One thing is definite—with Japan's defeat, the emperor will never again occupy the same position in Japanese affairs as he did before Pearl Harbor. But will it be enough to strip the emperor of his imperial prerogatives but retain him as ruler of his country? This question must be answered before Japan's new democratic constitution is drafted. Any constitution that does not solve the problem of the sovereign's powers will be worthless.

Many critics attack the emperor system in terms of personalities, rather than in terms of politics. We are after all primarily interested in erecting in Japan such a system of government that will make it impossible for men of the caliber of Tojo to swing the nation into an armed attack upon any neighboring state. The question is whether this can best be accomplished by the liquidation of the emperor, or whether peace can better be assured by his retention. Unless Hirohito can be proved guilty of having collaborated with the militarists who launched the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, he cannot be branded a war criminal and there is no reason why the Allies should demand his removal. From the testimony of Joseph C. Grew, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, it appears that all questions of state were directly formulated and put into execution by the Japanese cabinet itself, and that Roosevelt's last-minute appeal for peace made to Horohito was delayed by Tojo's war cabinet until after zero-hour at Pearl Harbor. This would show that the emperor was merely a tool in the hands of the militarists, who would not allow him to take any independent action, one way or another. All arguments pro and con the emperor should therefore be made with a view to facilitating the success of General MacArthur's policy which aims at the creation of a peaceful, democratic regime in Japan. The retention or abdication of the emperor must hinge on the question of whether he will hamper or promote the success of General MacArthur's policy.

The first of these three alternatives suggests that the monarchy be abolished. Before we consider this solution, let us recall the year 1918. Only 25 years ago we fought to rid the world of Kaiserism. So Wilhelm II was forced to pack his bags and busy himself chopping wood at Doorn. It was then felt that the world was safe from German aggression. However, the abdication of Wilhelm and the establishment of a republic did not prevent Hitler from erecting a dictatorship dedicated to world conquest. The abdication of Hirohito alone will not help in achieving a peaceful, democratic system of government in Japan.

The second alternative: The abdication of Hirohito and the installment of a regency for his son, Akihito, is best illustrated in the case of defeated Italy. There, as in Japan, a group of militaristic Fascists under Mussolini gagged the King, forcing him to declare war upon the Allies much as Hirohito issued his Imperial Rescript making war upon the United States and Britain. The Italian people and the Allied Control Commission forced Victor Emmanuel III to abdicate in favor of his son, Prince Umberto, who at present occupies the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the Realm. Thus, while the King has abdicated, the monarchic system has been retained. The fact that the Allied Commission has sanctioned this, attests that they deem the monarchy vital to the establishment of a democratic system in Italy. Why not force Hirohito to abdicate in favor of his son? Here we must consider the differences between the two parallels. Umberto has reached his maturity, while Hirohito's successor will, for many years to come, be unable to perform such duties as may be entrusted to him, thus necessitating a regency. There is always the possibility that reactionary groups in Japan might make the regency a tool for furthering their militaristic ambitions. Nor must we exclude the possibility of the regents themselves developing ambitions contrary to the interests of the Japanese people and world peace. The establishment of a regency then is no guarantee for the peaceful development of a constitutional government in Japan.

The third proposal: Keep Hirohito as emperor but strip him of his imperial prerogatives, is the plan favored by the author. Once a truly democratic constitution has been established, the emperor might serve a useful function, much as does the King of England or any other constitutional monarch. Because the King of England is retained as a symbol of the state, and serves the people on the orders of a cabinet responsible to Parliament, the average Englishman is convinced that the king more than pays for his keep.

However, there would have to be several safeguards to limit the power of the emperor. Such a limitation best could be accomplished by embodying the following provisions in the new Japanese constitution:

1) Cabinet ministers be responsible to elected representatives of the people and not to the emperor.

2) Appointments to any government office be made either with the sanction of the people's representatives or by cabinet ministers responsible to them.

3) No member of the imperial family to hold any executive or ministerial posts.

4) The emperor must be stripped of his private fortune and be forced to live on an annual grant made by Parliament.

5) All decrees and laws signed by the emperor first must be passed by Parliament and then countersigned by the minister holding jurisdiction over execution of the law.

6) The emperor must not maintain a secret policy, his bodyguards being appointed by the home minister, responsible to Parliament for his appointments.

These provisions would guarantee that neither the emperor nor any group desiring to use him would be able to circumvent the constitution and conduct the affairs of state for their own selfish ends. The Japanese must be taught not to look upon their Tenno as the master of his people, but as their servant. Only then will the emperor serve as an instrument for stability within the state.

These then are the alternatives. On the choice of any one of them may depend not only the future of Japan but peace in the Pacific. The future of the imperial system in Japan must be linked with the plan to establish a democratic, constitutional system of government for the country. The emperor must no longer be held as a symbol of war and conquest, but as a symbol of continuity in democratic government, of the maintenance of the traditional culture of the people, and as their first servant in promoting peace and prosperity. This mission can only be accomplished in Japan when the emperor has been shorn of all his prerogatives so that in Japan, as in other constitutional monarchies, the emperor will be forced 'to govern, but not to reign.'

business families located abroad. These people too often are not of really high quality, gaining their positions mainly because of a special knowledge of certain foreign countries obtained during their childhood. Unfortunately, so few Americans are well-informed on conditions in foreign countries, that often such information—prejudiced and biased at as it may be—which is gained by the children of missionary and business parents passes for expert knowledge.

Obviously several improvements are needed if the State Department, today one of the most important branches of the government, is to handle its job efficiently and adequately. It is high time that something was done about our foreign representation abroad. Admittedly it is inadequate and leaves much to be desired. However, the blame cannot be laid entirely upon the State Department as such; the blame rests upon the American Congress and the American people who are responsible in the long run for the over-all activities of their government.

Trade Outlook Poor

WHILE official statements from Chungking and Washington talk of huge loans for rehabilitating China, of the enormous trade that the future promises —which cause Chinese and American business circles remotely removed from the scene of action to glow with the thought of fat profits, the actual situation in Shanghai, where most of this trade must take place, is not altogether conducive to optimistic thinking.

The fact is that while all this planning for the future is being conducted on very high levels, the practicalities of the situation are being ignored and apparently Chungking and Washington are not concerned with the individual Chinese and American business man.

It would seem that these governments have taken a leaf from Mr. Stalin's handbook and are about to engage in state trading on an immense scale, leaving the private business firms out of the picture.

Today, the American Government announces that new credits are being discussed for China. Tomorrow, the Chinese Government announces the purchase of a whole electrical, steel, or whatnot plant from some company in the United States. This, of course, is all very fine for the time being. However, although these deals may bring immediate relief to both nations, such trading does not promise to aid in long term economic stability or prosperity between China and America. Someday, China has got to repay these loans. The American people will not forever go on deluding themselves into a sense of prosperity by loaning China money with which to buy American products.

True, China can repay some of her indebtedness by continuing to export, through government monopolies, certain economic necessities which she produces. However, there are two things to prevent this from being entirely successful.

First, the products exported through a monopoly system during the war, have fallen sharply both in value and usefullness. As pointed out by the Review on November 3, 1945, such formerly exclusive Chinese products as tung oil and bristles, plus tin, antimony, tungsten silk, tea, and others are no longer in such world demand as they were a few years ago.

Second, it is doubtful just how long the American people will sanction this type of state trading. One must always remember that much of the individual American's strong belief in free enterprise has a very strong practical and material basis; most large American industries such as the automobile concerns, steel mills, communications companies, trading corporations, etc., although perhaps largely owned by comparatively small groups of financiers, also have invested in them the savings of millions of small American investors. These small capitalists are always alert to the threat government business holds to their individual pocket-books.

The only workable way in which China and America can hope to engage in a profitable and mutually satisfactory interchange of goods in the future is through the operations of the private business firms of the two countries. Perhaps some priming of the pump by Chungking and Washington will be needed from time to time, but by and large the bulk of the trade will have to flow through the usual channels. After all, trade results from the desires of peoples to exchange goods, the shifting in popularity of various items of trade being evidence of the fact. The desires of the Chinese and American peoples for each other's products cannot be settled in one afternoon's conversation between Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. James Byrnes. The peoples themselves must express this desire through their local markets, supplied by the traders and manufacturers of the two countries.

While the economic pundits both here and abroad continue to paint the future with rosy colors, the situation in Shanghai, where, as we pointed out, most of this trade will have to take place for quite some time, rapidly becomes more confused. Daily, Chinese firms are unable to export what commodities are available. Export licenses are refused them; exchange regulations either hamper their activities or force them to export at a loss. Daily, American firms postpone the reopening of their offices, or if they do open, merely do so for "face" purposes, since few are actually doing any business.

A host of evils surrounds the individual trying to do business. The foreigner finds that there are two standards of exchange applied to him by government officials. If he desires to import money from the States, he must do so at one of the many varying official rates. If he has to pay a customs, or other bill here based on a U.S. dollar valuation, he finds that the black market rate is applied.

Many an American firm today is considering closing out its China branch and moving to a location where there is at least a modicum of law and order and the political and economic stability which business necessarily requires. The American nation may fight wars—in which the national treasure in endlessly wasted—for an ideal, but the American business man, no matter how kindly disposed toward China or any other nation of the world, does not do business unless he makes a profit.

Perhaps one reason for the present difficulty is the feeling among large parts of the Chinese population that it is essential that America do business with China; that China is the only nation on earth which can save America from a second post-war depression. This line of thought, loudly proclaimed by short-sighted American publicists, is highly fallacious. Prior to the war, a large part of China's business was done with America. However, China's share of America's business was well-nigh infinitesimal.

Further, during the past eight years China has been in a more or less isolated condition and much American business formerly conducted here has moved to new fields. U.S. trade figures show the enormous increase of American capital investment in, and trade with, Latin American countries, India, the Philippines the South Seas areas, etc., while there has been no increase in either category in China for many years.

From among our personal acquaintances we can recall off hand numerous instances of people removing their business firms from China during the war years and setting them up in other countries. Many of these companies have found the political and economic stability that they require and under no conditions would be interested in returning to China. One large Shanghai business man has now transferred the major portion of his holdings to South American countries and presently is reputed to be enjoying a prosperity never reached in China. Another firm moved an airplane factory from China to India where the factory, originally intended to form the neucleus of a Chinese aviation industry, has now been sold to the Indian Government. Another American, formerly owner of a rug factory in North China, has set up a new factory in Mexico and now sells rugs from Mexico to his clients in the United States who used to buy Chinese rugs.

The time has come for the Chinese Government and people to realize that by allowing the present chaotic conditions to continue, China's great opportunity not only to recover ground lost during the war but to gain undisputed leadership in Asia is rapidly slipping by. Japan has been removed from her formerly dominant position, but China all too obviously today cannot even attempt to fill it. The mantle is passing. If China wants it, she must set her house in order and look at the world realistically before it is assumed by the Philippines, or India or some other rapidly modernizing nation in the East.

Constitutional Monarchy Seen As Solution In Japan

By E. LEOPOLD RISSIN

GENERAL MacArthur, in his directives to the Japanese Government, has demonstrated that American occupation in Japan aims at bringing about a democratic, constitutional government.

How can these policies best be put into practice? In recent weeks criticism in both the United States and Japan has been directed at General MacArthur because he has not forced Emperor Hirohito to resign. These critics maintain that all attempts to establish a peace-loving, constitutional democracy in Japan would prove futile unless the emperor were removed. What then should be done about Hirohito, erstwhile Son of Heaven and ruler of 70,000,000 Japanese?

As things stand today, there are three logical methods of dealing with the Japanese emperor.

1) Force Hirohito to abdicate and abolish the monarchy.

2) Force Hirohito to abdicate and install his 14 year-old son under a regency.

3) Allow Hirohito to remain as emperor, but make him a prisoner to a new constitution limiting his prerogatives and make it impossible either for him, or any group that might use him, to assume executive powers.

One thing is definite—with Japan's defeat, the emperor will never again occupy the same position in Japanese affairs as he did before Pearl Harbor. But will it be enough to strip the emperor of his imperial prerogatives but retain him as ruler of his country? This question must be answered before Japan's new democratic constitution is drafted. Any constitution that does not solve the problem of the sovereign's powers will be worthless.

Many critics attack the emperor system in terms of personalities, rather than in terms of politics. We are after all primarily interested in erecting in Japan such a system of government that will make it impossible for men of the caliber of Tojo to swing the nation into an armed attack upon any neighboring state. The question is whether this can best be accomplished by the liquidation of the emperor, or whether peace can better be assured by his retention. Unless Hirohito can be proved guilty of having collaborated with the militarists who launched the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, he cannot be branded a war criminal and there is no reason why the Allies should demand his removal. From the testimony of Joseph C. Grew, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, it appears that all questions of state were directly formulated and put into execution by the Japanese cabinet itself, and that Roosevelt's last-minute appeal for peace made to Horohito was delayed by Tojo's war cabinet until after zero-hour at Pearl Harbor. This would show that the emperor was merely a tool in the hands of the militarists, who would not allow him to take any independent action, one way or another. All arguments pro and con the emperor should therefore be made with a view to facilitating the success of General MacArthur's policy which aims at the creation of a peaceful, democratic regime in Japan. The retention or abdication of the emperor must hinge on the question of whether he will hamper or promote the success of General MacArthur's policy.

The first of these three alternatives suggests that the monarchy be abolished. Before we consider this solution, let us recall the year 1918. Only 25 years ago we fought to rid the world of Kaiserism. So Wilhelm II was forced to pack his bags and busy himself chopping wood at Doorn. It was then felt that the world was safe from German aggression. However, the abdication of Wilhelm and the establishment of a republic did not prevent Hitler from erecting a dictatorship dedicated to world conquest. The abdication of Hirohito alone will not help in achieving a peaceful, democratic system of government in Japan.

The second alternative: The abdication of Hirohito and the installment of a regency for his son, Akihito, is best illustrated in the case of defeated Italy. There, as in Japan, a group of militaristic Fascists under Mussolini gagged the King, forcing him to declare war upon the Allies much as Hirohito issued his Imperial Rescript making war upon the United States and Britain. The Italian people and the Allied Control Commission forced Victor Emmanuel III to abdicate in favor of his son, Prince Umberto, who at present occupies the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the Realm. Thus, while the King has abdicated, the monarchic system has been retained. The fact that the Allied Commission has sanctioned this, attests that they deem the monarchy vital to the establishment of a democratic system in Italy. Why not force Hirohito to abdicate in favor of his son? Here we must consider the differences between the two parallels. Umberto has reached his maturity, while Hirohito's successor will, for many years to come, be unable to perform such duties as may be entrusted to him, thus necessitating a regency. There is always the possibility that reactionary groups in Japan might make the regency a tool for furthering their militaristic ambitions. Nor must we exclude the possibility of the regents themselves developing ambitions contrary to the interests of the Japanese people and world peace. The establishment of a regency then is no guarantee for the peaceful development of a constitutional government in Japan.

The third proposal: Keep Hirohito as emperor but strip him of his imperial prerogatives, is the plan favored by the author. Once a truly democratic constitution has been established, the emperor might serve a useful function, much as does the King of England or any other constitutional monarch. Because the King of England is retained as a symbol of the state, and serves the people on the orders of a cabinet responsible to Parliament, the average Englishman is convinced that the king more than pays for his keep.

However, there would have to be several safeguards to limit the power of the emperor. Such a limitation best could be accomplished by embodying the following provisions in the new Japanese constitution:

1) Cabinet ministers be responsible to elected representatives of the people and not to the emperor.

2) Appointments to any government office be made either with the sanction of the people's representatives or by cabinet ministers responsible to them.

3) No member of the imperial family to hold any executive or ministerial posts.

4) The emperor must be stripped of his private fortune and be forced to live on an annual grant made by Parliament.

5) All decrees and laws signed by the emperor first must be passed by Parliament and then countersigned by the minister holding jurisdiction over execution of the law.

6) The emperor must not maintain a secret policy, his bodyguards being appointed by the home minister, responsible to Parliament for his appointments.

These provisions would guarantee that neither the emperor nor any group desiring to use him would be able to circumvent the constitution and conduct the affairs of state for their own selfish ends. The Japanese must be taught not to look upon their Tenno as the master of his people, but as their servant. Only then will the emperor serve as an instrument for stability within the state.

These then are the alternatives. On the choice of any one of them may depend not only the future of Japan but peace in the Pacific. The future of the imperial system in Japan must be linked with the plan to establish a democratic, constitutional system of government for the country. The emperor must no longer be held as a symbol of war and conquest, but as a symbol of continuity in democratic government, of the maintenance of the traditional culture of the people, and as their first servant in promoting peace and prosperity. This mission can only be accomplished in Japan when the emperor has been shorn of all his prerogatives so that in Japan, as in other constitutional monarchies, the emperor will be forced 'to govern, but not to reign.'

Wanted: More And Better Economic News Coverage

By JOHN AHLERS

THE public has been given to understand that this time China's economy is to be reconstructed and business to be normalized not haphazardly but under the guidance of regular planning. Legislation and administration as well as private business activities are to be brought within the framework of a comprehensive scheme operated toward a predetermined common end. In the Generalissimo's speech on the occasion of the establishment of the Supreme Economic Council this end was clearly outlined as a higher living standard for the mass of the Chinese people. Among the many reforms required to attain this end is a determined effort to systematize and modernize the gathering and distribution of economic and financial information.

The small amount of such information which is now placed before the public is often incoherent and confused, many times dubious, and almost always insufficient. The sources of this information are often tainted with bias. There are but few disinterested and unbiased observers, with no axe of their own to grind, and each of these observers is on his own. There are, in addition, government dignitaries, big-shots as well as small-fry, who primarily aim at justifying their acts or only their very existence, and at vaguely inspiring "confidence."

There are business men of all camps and sorts pointing out obstacles to profit making but keeping mum on the lines in which they do cash in. There are Kuomintang politicians who accuse Communism as involving the country's ruin, and Communist politicians who return the compliment to the Kuomintang. Through the channel of the newspapers and the more popular magazines, information and comment from all these sources reaches the public, with the editors of most publications suppressing, or diluting, or hatefully commenting upon such information as might otherwise be found derogatory to the diverse "causes" at their hearts.

China needs something better than that. First of all, the most elementary facts must be found and computed. The bigger cities in China all must right away entrust a special official with the investigation and reporting of current market prices for the leading commodities, both for retail and wholesale trade. For the major commodities, these prices must be reported individually; for the others in form of a price index. Every city must also currently report the level of wages and salaries, as well as a living cost index under which are compared with each other the price and income indexes. Then, every bigger city should investigate and report the "ins" and "outs" of commodity movements: by rail, by canal, by river and coastal shipping, and as far as possible also those by road cartage.

This information should be gathered every day in the year. Index figures should be compiled at least once a month. And the local public everywhere should be given this information freely and gratuitously. Beyond the local pale, it will be the task of Central News Agency to exchange national information. Every bigger city in China should be told every day the true exchange and gold bar quotations, interest rates and commodity prices in Shanghai, the country's leading business center. Shanghai should be given the corresponding figures, at least for such minor centers as Chungking, Tientsin, Canton, etc. The rice prices of Wuhu, the silk prices of Wusih, the coal price at Chinwangtao, the prices of wood oil and bristles in Hankow—all these should be reported here every day.

The task of the newspapers and magazines it is to lay this information before the general public. A big business man may secure immediate communication of such date by subscribing to Central News directly; but to give big business alone such information, while withholding it from the public would be preposterous. The publications, in turn, ought to give the public the whole news, and not only those items which they find convenient to publish; that is what the news columns are for. In the editorial columns, on the other hand, every editor may freely pour his wrath over the unwelcome news. The public does not expect editors to withhold their honest opinions, but it is entitled to resent the withholding of any news.

The handling of economic and financial news by publications in China also needs great improvement. Many newspapers do not even feature a special financial page; of those that do, many do not have a financial editor, or a page editor with adequate training. A good deal of alleged economic news is not news at all, but a hodgepodge of promises, excuses, soft-soaping, eyewash, and plain nonsense. What is need are trained men to collect and compile such news at the very sources; trained men to report the news through the news agencies; and again trained men to publish the news in the newspapers.

Most of all, China needs a general change in attitude toward economic and financial information. The government, the business men, the publications, and the general public all should realize that such information is essentially news, and very important news at that. It concerns the material life of everybody in the country every day of the year, and it shows how it stands about the materialization of the third of the great principles of the San Min Chu I. That such information should often be gathered and compiled in secrecy, for the benefit of an exclusive circle of insiders, and be withheld from publication is altogether fantastic. It belongs to the public; the public has a right to it; and the only real problem is how to give it to the public in the most comprehensive, most reliable and most useful form, as well as with the greatest possible speed.

Here is a special task for the Ministry of Information.

HUNGARY
BULGARIA
SEE FOR YOURSELF. IS IT NOT OBVIOUS THAT THEY ARE "DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS WHICH ENJOY THE CONFIDENCE OF THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THESE COUNTRIES"?

Chinese Legal System Result Of 40 Centuries Development

In this article, Dr. Liu, a Yale University graduate and presently one of the chief justices of the high court, traces the development and codification of China's laws through the past centuries and also deals with the present legal situation in China and the people's attitude toward legal procedure.

By S. FRANCIS LIU

LAW is a part of civilization, and to understand a legal system means to understand the fundamental structure of a society. Chinese society is based upon the family, that little world where individuals live, move, and act. In China, the family, not the individuals, constitute the political, economic, and legal unit, and the pater familias is the autocratic ruler of his family. As the nation seems to be nothing else but a magnified counterpart of the family, the emperor is revered as the father of his people.

The Emperor

In ancient China, the emperor was invariably compared with heaven or with the father, the people were usually spoken of as his children, and to cherish the people as his own progeny was the leading concept of politics and ethics. As a father the emperor had to love and chastise his people, not according to the cold and dead law, but in obedience to the promptings of his kind and living heart. Unbounded though his autocratic power might have been, sages did not fail to limit it to a certain extent by the teachings of Li (禮), which, literally meant rites or ceremonies. Although they cannot precisely be defined, sometimes approaching the concepts of reason, nature, or at times human nature, the teachings of Li influenced the conscience of man, guiding and moulding the motives of human action. Its effects were considered to be internal in contradistinction to law and sanction, the effects of which are external. Confucius untiringly exhorted the rulers of his time to be kind and merciful and to obey the rules of Li. Here are the Master's own words:"Led by policy and restrained by punishment, the people attempt evasion without the sense of shame; led by virtue and restrained by reason (Li), the people, overcome by the sense of shame, will endeavor to achieve self-improvement." Legalism, as opposed to Confucianism, exalts law and punishment, strives to replace government by man by legal government and aims thus to establish consistency and permanency. In spite of its merits, however clearly understood by modern people, legalism, both in thought and in action, enjoyed but a transient existence and left behind very faint vestiges in China's political creed. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that Chinese political theories remained wholly Confucian during the 40 centuries of the pre-Republican history.

Nourished by Confucian teachings, the Chinese family is a prototype of benevolent paternalism. The pater familias incurs punishment regardless of his knowledge, connivance, consent or participation. His responsibility is absolute, except when mitigating circumstances are present.

The solidary responsibility of the whole village for the conduct of its inhabitants is but an extension of the solidary responsibility of the family. The chief of the village makes it his business to maintain peace and order and has to answer to the magistrate for homicide, riots or other breaches of peace. To such an exalted and responsible position the chief is tacitly elected by his fellow-villagers for his ability, wealth, and also his seniority, the latter meaning that he belongs to the highest living generation of the clan. The so-called clan law, the law of the enlarged family group, determines a man's position in the hierarchy of the clan, namely to what generation he belongs. The order of generations is strictly defined, upheld, and no deviation would be tolerated, an intermarriage, for example, between one member of the older and one of the younger generation being viewed as an enormity.

The rigidity of order, when carried into the political and social sphere, assumes the form of five sharply demarcated human relationships: sovereign-subject, father-son, brother-brother, husband-wife, friend-friend. Maintenance of these relationship is thus the entrusted mission of the Chinese political and social order.

The Chinese society organized along these lines had little contact with the magistrate, the emperor's local representative, except, when they were summoned before him to answer for offenses committed. The clan autonomy of the village and the benevolent autocracy of its chief went further in that he was the arbiter of all disputes arising in the community, such as succession, domestic relations, and debts, while disputes concerning boundaries of land were reserved to the jurisdiction of a semi-official person, called Tipao. The artisans and tradesmen had guilds of their own, whose business it was to secure peace and harmony amongst the members, to settle their disputes, and finally to guard the vocational honor and integrity by prescribing the conditions under which several trades should be carried on. So much having been left to the self-government of the people, it stands to reason that the imperial laws are few and far between and mostly of penal character or relating to the governmental administration.

Codifications

The first semblance of a code we find in the Law Classic (法經) compiled by Li Kwei (李悝), who lived in the period of the Warring Nations, about 481-255 B.C. This Law Classic consists of six chapters with one chapter each on Robbery, Stolen Goods, Imprisonment, Arrest, Miscellaneous Matters, and Principles Governing the Application of Punishment. Song Yang (商鞅), a minister serving under Chin-sze-Huang-Ti (秦始皇帝), adopted Li Kwei's Law Classic, but added to it several atrocious punishments. The first Emperor (206-195 B.C.) of the Han Dynasties, supplemented the Law Classic with three additional chapters dealing with population, land, and cattle respectively. Omitting the intervening minor dynasties, we come to the Tang Dynasty (618-905 A.D.), the era of expansion and the age of codification. The Tang Code furnished the model for the subsequent Ming and Tsing (Manchu) Codes. The one nearest to our time is the famous Ta Tsing Lu Li, the Laws and Precedents of the Great Tsing Dynasty, compiled in the first year of Emperor Chien Lung (乾隆) 1736, the scholarly emperor who edited the first voluminous and authentic dictionary of the Chinese language. This Code consists of 436 sections and 1490 articles covering the whole field of penal law with a few scattered remarks on civil law relating to land, marriage, and debts as well as a few passages containing administrative law governing post, tax stations and so forth. During the last years of the Tsing Dynasty serious efforts at modernization of law and courts were made, with a view to abolition of extraterritoriality.

The Republic thus inherited the Police Offenses Law and the Copyright Law, both promulgated in the 24th year of Emperor Kwang Hsu (光緒), 1898, the Company Law and the Traders' Ordinance in the 29th year, 1905, and the Court Organization Law in the first year of Emperor Chuan Tung (宣統) 1909, as well as drafts of a criminal code, a code of criminal procedure, a code of civil procedure, and lastly a civil code.

The above sketch shows that lawmaking in China dates back as far as 500 B.C. and that its steady growth has followed the lines mapped out in the remote past. It was only toward the end of the last century that China had to face, rather reluctantly though, the necessity of definitely breaking away from the past, and of embarking upon the career of a modern state.

New Laws

At first the Manchus thought that the strength of Western civilization rested on the implements of war, but later it dawned upon their mind that its strength should rather be sought for in their constitution, education, laws, or, generally speaking, in their political and social institutions. Consequently, a wave of reforms swept over the whole nation, and naturally enough, the old law could not hold its own in the face of this overwhelming onset. Despite incessant disturbances following the Republican Revolution in 1911, law-making has made steady progress in China, and statutes after statutes have been enacted, thus contributing to the swelling bulk of modern Chinese laws.

The law-makers have greatly simplified their work by generously drawing upon the European Codes, and to some extent upon the Japanese, as materials for their legislation.

Of all modern laws the Civil Code was the most difficult to draft, especially those parts relating to domestic relations and succession, for these affect profoundly the structure of the family which was and still is the backbone of Chinese society. It was due to these difficulties that our Civil Code now in force was promulgated as late as 1929.

The shackles of special rights and privileges of foreigners having been now forever removed, China is entering upon a new legislative era: existing laws must be revised and new ones enacted in order to make all laws applicable, both legally and practically, to Chinese and foreigners alike. With the expansion of the legislative sphere and activity, courts are being increasingly burdened with the responsibility of interpretation and application of laws. In the old days no line of demarcation was drawn between the executive and judicial department of the government, and a magistrate, essentially an executive official, also sat as judge. But after courts have been established after the Western pattern, specially trained judges are in great demand. Unfortunately, the prospects of the judicial career have hitherto been so unattractive that the best talents of the country have stayed away from the bench and usually served in the executive branch of the government.

Confucianism

The Chinese people, born and bred in Confucian philosophy, conceive of law as a body of rules governing human conduct based upon human nature and having morality as its background. Consequently, the Chinese are baffled when they hear that there are so-called technicalities in law. Being a practical people and well knowing the relativity of human affairs, they are interested less in abstract justice than in practical settlements of disputes. The inclination of the Chinese to compromise is proverbial and manifests itself not only in public affairs, but also in their private legal matters. In this respect the Chinese character bears a strong resemblance to the English way of looking at things. In this connection Bertrand Russel once remarked:" The Chinese reminds one of the English in their love of compromise and in their habit of bowing to public opinion. Seldom is a conflict pushed to its ultimate brutal issue." (Problem of China).

This love of compromise pervades the Chinese mentality and is omnipresent in all parties to a dispute and comes to the fore during the various stages of a lawsuit. The middleman in a business transaction figures as the first mediator in a commercial dispute; the mutual friend of the parties as the second; the officials of the guilds of which the parties are members as the third; the lawyers retained by the warring parties the fourth; and, finally, the judge before whom the case is brought the fifth!

Oftentimes a witness summoned by court to give evidence will endeavor to avoid the odious duty by turning himself into a mediator and devoting his efforts to the blessed work of peacemaking. One must sometimes wonder how it is possible that a case is ever taken to the highest court of the land with all these peace-makers exerting themselves on behalf of compromise and conciliation. The answer is: the number of law cases is very small in proportion to the immense population of China. Hidden in this love of compromise lies the invisible and intangible will-o'-the wisp of "face". No doubt, nearly everyone has heard the expression "losing face." What is this illusive will-o'-the wisp called "face"? Lin Yutang, in his book "My Country and my People", has made an interesting analysis of it. "The face," he says, "is psychological and not physiological....It is not a face that can be washed or shaved, but a face that can be 'granted' and 'lost' and 'fought for' and 'presented as a gift'....Face cannot be translated or defined. It is like honor and is not honor. It cannot be purchased with money, and gives a man or a woman a material pride.... It is more powerful than fate and favor, and more respected than the constitution. It often decides a military victory or defeat, and can demolish a whole government ministry....To confuse face with Western honor is to make a grievous error."

No student of Chinese culture has ever attempted to give a definition of "face", for it is one of the subtleties of the Chinese Character. A Chinese litigant frequently cannot withhold his consent to compromise because he can ill afford to give offense to a mediator whom he must "give face"; or, sometimes, he is obliged to waive a point because by insisting he "loses face". In the first instance "giving face" means that in submitting to his persuasion he shows respect to the mediator, and in the second he would "lose face", for his stubbornness betrays his pugnacity or parsimony. At any rate, a Chinese cannot live amongst his fellows without a "face". This shadow of "face" substantiated by the reality of the love of peace accounts for the eminent propensity of the Chinese to compromise. The Chinese judge, fundamentally also representing a lover of peace and occasionally a recipient of "face"—parties give him "face" if they accept his recommendations for compromise—will in many cases endeavor in earnest to exercise his persuasive power and in the event of successful peacemaking receives the blessings of the Confucian morality.

Apart from this laudable propensity to compromise, there are notorious and universal factors deterring the people from resorting to court actions for the settlement of their disputes. The Shakespearean "Law's delay" and the law of the longest purse are just as operative in China as elsewhere, in the past and at the present day. How far modern nations have succeeded in doing away with this evil is difficult to determine, but it seems that it is inherent in the administration of justice and cannot be eradicated without destroying the system itself. It is proverbial that law-suits spell ruin to suitors, at times even to the winning party, and admonition to shun courts has not been wanting, for the slow turning of the mill of justice relentlessly grinds many a family fortune to dust.

But in order that law and courts minister to the true needs of society, they should conform as closely as possible to the three ideals of simplicity, inexpensiveness, and expeditiousness, or, in plain English, they should be simple, cheap, and quick.

In the United States there has been a growing tendency, as pointed out by Dean Pound of the Harvard Law School, of resorting more and more to executive boards and commissions, which means a preference of executive justice to the unsatisfactory working of the judicial machinery.

The Chinese Government in the last years of the war of resistance established in Chungking an experimental district court charged with the task of further simplifying the existing procedure, which is in fact already much simpler than the procedure followed in other countries. The experiment nas produced good results and it is but a matter of time until the simplified procedure will be adopted in all other courts of the country.

New Court System

Regarding the existing court system in China a few words will be sufficient. In every city there is a district court and in every province a high court, that is, a court of appeal. Besides its appellate jurisdiction, the high court exercises original jurisdiction over all the criminal cases involving offenses against the security of the state and the friendly relations with foreign countries. Shanghai, however, is an exception; here we have a district court as in other cities, but also a high court, the Shanghai High Court, exercising the appellate and original jurisdiction in the Shanghai area. The justification for the exception might be seen in the fact that Shanghai has a population of five millions and is the largest commercial and industrial center of China. At the summit of this judicial pyramid stands the Supreme Court. It reviews the questions of law brought up from the high courts, so that uniformity in the application of law is maintained. Appeal to the Supreme Court is allowed in all civil matters, except when the amount involved is less than $500, which limit, however, might be varied by the Ministry of Justice according to the economic standards of the districts. This low limit causes congestion of the docket of the Supreme Court, which means delay in the disposal of cases and, unfortunately, cutting down of the period of time requisite for the application of judicial thoroughness. The procedure for criminal matters runs substantially on the same line as civil procedure, except that defendants are usually arrested by the police and handed over to the procurator for investigation, who if satisfied with their guilt, files an indictment with the court.

The procurate system is of French origin and has been a subject of severe criticism amongst Chinese jurists. Jails (for the convicted) and detention houses (for defendants awaiting trial or judgement) have been established in every city of the country.

The Shanghai Jail, formerly Ward Road Jail, enjoys the reputation of being the largest and the most modern prison in the Far East and is able to accommodate thousands of inmates. The existence of such a grand establishment, however, does not vouch for the good reputation of this metropolis, but the fact is that a safe abode must be given to the prowling multitude of anti-social elements.

A survey of the Chinese legal system will be incomplete without mentioning the regime of extraterritoriality, that is, immunity enjoyed by aliens from Chinese law and court, abolition of which was effected by the Sino-American Treaty signed at Chungking in 1943.

Through this treaty China has regained her sovereignty, but one can rest assured that China will not commit unfair discriminations against the citizens of the United States in her legislations and judicial trials, but on the contrary will studiously observe the principles of international law and will with assiduity foster the amicable relations already existing between China and the United States.

Indeed, we Chinese have every reason to believe that the United States will receive the most favorable treatment at the hands of the Chinese Government, for the Chinese nation has a long and retentive memory of the friendly turn America did her in her hour of need.

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Local Artist's Work Gives Vivid Picture Of Shanghai

By Lt. Joseph P. Lyford USNR

Shanghai has an artist whose reputation may some day rank with those of the world's foremost water colorists. He is 33-year old Chen Chi, whose pictorializations of local scenes constitute one of the most artistic and graphic memorials this city has had in its recent history.

In courageous contrast to the standard brand of Chinese imitative art, Chen's work emphasizes spontaneity and mood. His style is distinctly Western, resembling to some extent the work of Russell Flint, yet it possesses a pronounced individuality despite the similarity. His color is fluid, giving an elasticity and grace to his sketches which are a pleasant change from the traditionalism of the majority of China's water colorists. Chen might be called an impressionist, if the late work of Whistler rates that designation. His creations are done with the original as a model. Never in his 10 years of painting has he been a copyist, a fact which in itself makes him a phenomenon in latter day Oriental art. It also explains the compelling reality of his renditions of Shanghai's people, streets, and buildings.

Another factor which contributes to the spontaneity of Chen's paintings is that he has never fallen under the incubus of a "school of thought." His artistic training might be described as being of the "self made" variety, in that he has not formally studied under other painters. Although Chen does not consider it a matter for congratulation, his lack of such an academic apprenticeship at the hands of a so-called "master" actually has been an asset. Too often a would-be painter has suffered an ineradicable defeat early in his career at the hands of a strong-minded instructor who turned him into a mere disciple, incapable of self-expression. Too many art students have become miniatures of their masters.

When a painter teaches himself, he is forced to think while he paints. The current exhibit of his paintings at the Navy YMCA provides a good illustration that thought imbedded in technique can produce a piece that conveys more than just an agreeable roseate sensation to the beholder. Chen's water colors give the impression of competent workmanship and painstaking observation, qualities which are rare in a medium where irresponsibility has often been able to account for moderate success. Water color is the most delicate of the various media, and because of its fragility there are artists who use it in a trivial manner. A splash of carmine, a few iridescent washes, and they have a picture which is admittedly a colorful production but which is too frequently accepted as a finished painting by color struck gallery goers.

Thought, especially as applied to interpretation, is as important to the creation of a water color as it is in the writing of a literary analysis, or in estimating the political consequences of a statesman's' remark. The principle of selectivity operates throughout the painting process. It is here that thought exerts the determining force in artistic presentation. Thirty artists will produce as many different translations of a single subject. They may or may not vary in the value of their respective achievements, but their interpretations will invariably differ. In Chen's case, his power of interpretation originates from an artistic perception comparatively uninfluenced by other painting styles and conditioned largely by his own thought processes. This type of uninhibited production is the basic element of originality.

The beholder's reaction to Chen's "Route des Soeurs" does not include an association of the technique with that of another artist. It is rather an open reception of a painting on its intrinsic merits. The colors are handled in superb style. They are translucent but at the same possess the vividness that one might previously have supposed could result only from free application of virgin color. The effect is a luminosity which has few parallels in the work of other colorists. It is in the field of color that Chen wins his most impressive victories. His color has caught the flavor of old age that is characteristic of Shanghai. In his sketch of a famous city street he has done for the Route des Soeurs what age does for ivory.

He is not content to play along with a single stylistic predilection, however. He is an experimenter with techniques. His Soochow Creek scenes are as different from the "Route des Soeurs" as the work of Millard Sheets is from that of Winslow Homer. Here the wash is held in abeyance, and the artist draws his models with positive brush strokes. If one were to strain for a similarity, Waldo Pierce's Maine sketches might come to mind. Chen's creek scenes display more symmetry and less dispersal of effect than the work of the New Englander. The familiar sampans, junks, and the river folk are drawn in with brush strokes

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which at times resemble heavy contour lines—a startling contrast to the layover washes of the "Route des Soeurs." This "daub" technique accentuates by a multitude of strokes the impression of diversity that the crowded river conveys.

Still different in execution is the farm scene "Near Lungwha," depicting furrows of bright vegetables, low houses in the background set against a large backdrop of sky. The color is bright. The composition is in sharp contrast to the creek and street scenes. In "Near Lunghwa," the composition is simple, which heightens the rural atmosphere, while the city and river paintings are complex, with the emphasis being on verticals rather than on the horizontal lines of ground and low lying farmhouses.

Since Chen has concentrated his efforts largely on scapes rather than on closeup studies of the human figure, it is difficult to estimate the depth of his comprehension of human anatomy. Occasionally in a few paintings, of which "Food Stall" is an example, which feature large figures, his rendition of body proportion and posture is not as convincing as it might be. If one were to pick a single point on which Chen has not developed in satisfactory manner, it would be his studies involving large figure studies.

However, Chen's small, "incidental" figures in his scape paintings, so often the nemesis of scape artists, are drawn with an authenticity that conveys in a few strokes both mood and personality. The stoop of a Chinese beggar, the vigorous movement of a man driving a railroad spike in "Sur la Voie," the dignity of an Oriental merchant in his long gown, are executed realistically. The naturalness of the human pose in the majority of Chen's small figures bespeaks his understanding of the fundamentals of body mechanics.

Chen has said that he does not like to use the adjectives "good" and "bad" to classify art. He prefers to think of artistic production as being either "healthy" or "unhealthy." "Healthy" art, he feels, is that which conveys a spiritual inspiration or a moment of sensuous pleasure to the beholder. The "unhealthy" variety is that which does not produce a sense of uplift, despite any technical excellence. Judged by these standards, Chen's paintings are "healthy" in the extreme. When his work has had its chance to be displayed in other parts of the world, critics of many nations will congratulate Shanghai in particular, and China in general for having produced a painter of this man's stature.

Effects Of Jap Occupation Still Felt in Tientsin

By S. E. SHIFRIN

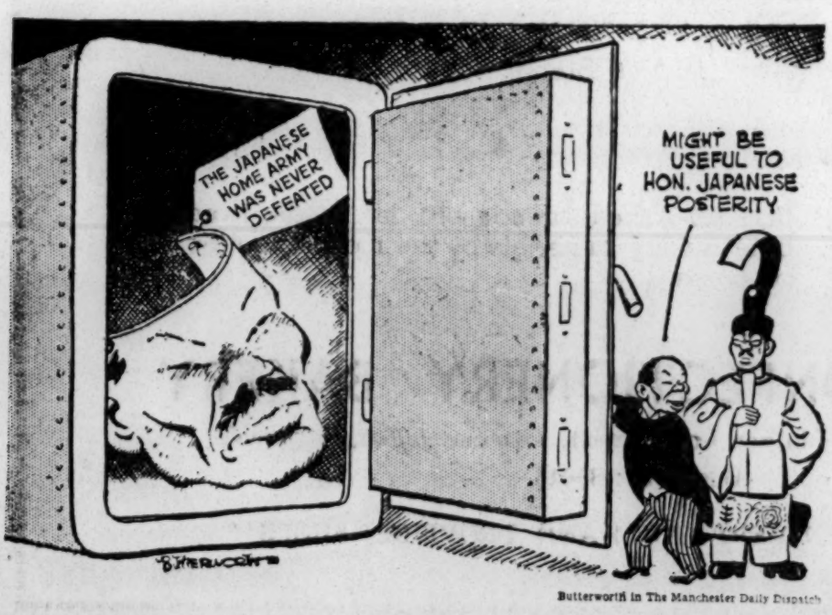
HUMDRUM Tientsin brightened up with the coming of the Marines. New faces, new topics of conversation, new rumors and, most important, a new source of money-making—a brand new fountain of greenbacks—was in operation. Everybody was making money—bars, curio stores, photo-studios, etc. Every day saw new enterprises opening. Now the picture is not as rosy; the Leathernecks have had their splurge and have spent their cash. They are not to be skinned as easily as before (though it does still happen sometimes). What is more, after spending a couple of million greenbacks of accumulated pay, the fountain is not as prolific as before. But the bars, curio shops and money exchange shops remain and still do business. A popular buy are Japanese swords and, just as often, Chinese puppet swords, formerly belonging to puppet police officials and "Army" officers. Nobody has yet tried to test the genuinness of the "Samurai" swords, but it would surprise nobody if many of them would be found to be "Made in China."

Legitimate business up here was, and to some extent still is, overshadowed by this temporary trade, but to-day old China merchants are doing some sober thinking. American and other foreign offices closed for the duration are now either open or opening. However, there is still not much doing. Most of the transactions involve goods accumulated here during the four years of war and even earlier. Local representatives of foreign firms are snowed under with telegrams from their head offices asking for quotations and stocks available. The main difficulty is the fact that to-day both Peiping and Tientsin are economically cut off from the rural hinterland with its millions of producers and consumers. As long as this situation continues one cannot expect trade to flourish, nor traders just to pick up the threads where the war cut them. Compared with other cities in China, prices are low: meat CNC$240, flour CNC$140 per lb., and coal (slack No. 3) CNC$14,000 per ton; but for Tientsin these prices are sky-high. Foodstuff prices show no signs of falling and the trend is still up and up. Flour, the staple food in North China, is soaring and is even more expensive than in Shanghai—the only exception. Unless and until UNRRA flour reaches the North, this situation is expected to continue.

The transportation problem is acute and unsolved. No regular communications exist between Tientsin, Tsingtao and Shanghai, and naturally no cargo can be shipped between these ports. This of course does not contribute to falling prices. Even foreign exchange quotations are influenced by this state of affairs and are lower here than in Shanghai, though the rate fluctuates extensively. Most people are accustomed to think in terms of F.R.B. (which is still accepted as legal tender by the local Post Office), and so one still talks in terms of millions.

The Tientsin Municipal Government is now located in the former Gordon Hall, and cars are always parked on both sides of the main cemented path of the now railingless park. Tientsin is still concession-conscious and advertisements in Tientsin newspapers mention streets by their old names, even if the new name is Matsushima or Yamato Rd., in the ex-Japanese concession. Japanese residents of Tientsin stay at home in the ex-Japanese concession by preference. However, there are no restrictions on their movements and one can see them frequently on Victoria Road-(main street of the ex-British concession) and they wear no armbands. The repatriation of Japanese from North China is proceeding smoothly—they are being moved to Japan block by block according to their internal organization. During the war they were divided into blocks with wardens at the head of every block for A.R.P., rationing and other purposes.

Tientsinites, like Shanghailanders, are disappointed because many collaborationists are still walking about and making good money. But it is not such a burning question as in Shanghai. Some signs of Japanese occupation remain; for instance an advertisement board hanging on a wall on Victoria Road still displays, in huge proportions, the character "ta," standing for the Dai Maru Department Store. Another Japanese innovation which



Butterworth in The Manchester Daily Dispatch

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Marshall's Mission Viewed With Hope

GENERAL of the Army George C. Marshall, President Truman's personal envoy to China, arrived in this country December 20 from Washington. The U.S. envoy's arrival was greeted by a China both hopeful and doubtful. The hopeful elements pinned their hope in the final solution of China's troubles, military and economic, on the rank and authority of the man himself. The skeptic, however, wonders how much this high priority officer can achieve where his successors have failed, where even the immediate parties themselves have failed for the past 20 years. Anyway, a solution is most wanting. The position of China in the family of nation is at stake.

Prior to General Marshall's departure for China, the State Department made it clear that the reaching of a solution is part of the American policy toward China. Later President Truman said the same thing and added that if the Kuomintang and the Communists fail to unify the country the United States would withdraw its aid.

Marshall announced in Chungking at a press conference that he was in the process of informing himself and that it would be sometime before he could get a fair picture of China. At the conference he also said, "The United States Government and people have a natural and intense interest in the Chinese people and their well-being and their relations with the peace of the world." Interested as everybody else, the general said that he is personally "very much interested" in the forthcoming meetings of the Political Consultative Council which may open a way to peaceful reconstruction in China.

The second day after he arrived in China he flew to Nanking where

GEN. MARSHALL

...Informing himself

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek broke all precedents and Chinese tradition and personally welcomed him at the airfield. "Tell him I am deeply honored," Marshall requested of General Shang Chen, the Generalissimo's interpreter. To that the Chinese leader replied, "I welcome you to Nanking." The same day Chiang and Marshall opened their series of conferences.

The equally important question of how long American troops would stay in China was not answered by the former U.S. Chief of Staff, but in the President's statement and the announcement of General A. C. Wedemeyer, Commanding General of U.S. Forces in Chna, they will go as soon as they are through with assisting the Chinese in repatriating the last Japanese out of the country. This might mean another year as the Chinese authorities have just made public that the last Japanese would not be able to leave China until early in 1947.

Meanwhile, fighting is still going on in North China between Nationalist and Communist troops.

Youth Corps Attacks Local Student Parade

MORE than 20 were injured on Thursday, December 20, when some 3000 university and middle school students here were attacked as they paraded along the city's streets on the occasion of the arrival of General George C. Marshall in Shanghai. The parading students were shouting democratic slogans and singing songs in support of democracy when members of the San Min Chu I youth corps assailed the parade, hurling stones and sticks.

One of the assailants, along with a group of injured students and several teachers who participated in the parade, were taken to the Whangpoo Road police station, from where they were later released.

The students rally had previously adopted a resolution to send to General Marshall, through his secretary, a six-point letter requesting, among other things, the withdrawal of American forces from China at the earliest possible date, his arbitration in the meeting of the Political Consultative Council in order

seems to have stuck is the use of cloth filter masks by Chinese.

There is one English-language morning paper in town; "The Tientsin Chronicle," an affiliate of the "Peiping Chronicle", and one afternoon English paper, "The Tientsin Evening Journal". Both consist of four pages and are about the size of a Shanghai "shiao pao" and in no way replace the void created by the suspension, at the outbreak of the Pacific War, of the Peking & Tientsin Times or The North China Star, an American-owned publication. The only commercial news service in town is offered by Reuters, while American news comes through the local office of U.S.I.S. Somehow for Tientsin, in certain respects, the war is not yet over.

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that peace and unity may be restored to China without delay.

The six points were:

1.—To urge the immediate establishment of a democratic government in China.

2.—To aid China in the development of agriculture, industry, commerce, medical science, and culture generally.

3.—To respect the rights and interests of the Chinese people, and faithfully to carry out the policies on China of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

4.—To investigate the real desires and intentions of the Chinese people that the friendship between China and the United States may be strengthened.

5.—To aid in the settlement, without prejudice, of China's internal strife and thus to help China attain the status of a democratic country.

6.—To withdraw from Chinese soil American armed forces within the shortest period possible and to defer lend-lease of arms and munitions that peace may be attained.

According to a student spokesman, these six points are the synthesis of the trend of thought prevailing among the university and middle school students of Shanghai. The students, he said, sincerely hope the requests will be brought to the attention of the United States government and the American people by President Truman's special envoy.

Although the student-formed body to welcome General Marshall to China is in the process of liquidation, the spokesman said, students here will make every effort to impress upon the envoy the growing political consciousness of China's students in the current struggle for the unity of China.

Students participating in the parade included those of the Shanghai, St. John's Soochow, Great China, Hu Kiang, Aurora and Hangchow Christian universities and colleges, and of the following middle schools: YMCA, Che Shu, Shanghai Girls', Nan Yang, St. John's, Shu Nung, Sing Fong, Wei Lien and Dhung Lien.

Homma Says Not Guilty; Yamashita Case Delayed

WHILE Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's defense attorneys were flying to Washington to present evidence before the U.S. Supreme Court, which last week decided to hear oral arguments as to whether they will intervene, Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma pleaded not guilty in Manila to war crimes charges.

LT. GEN. HOMMA

Ordered "Death March"

Homma, who commanded Japanese forces in the Philippines during the first stages of the war, was charged with responsibility for the "Death March of Bataan," and other similar infamous death marches. The principal witness for the prosecution will be Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, who surrendered American forces to Homma in 1942.

The sending to Washington of Yamashita's defense staff came after the American Surpreme Court decided that it would hear arguments as to whether or not it should review the death sentence passed on the "Tiger of Malaya" by a military court martial in the Philippines. The court martial had sentenced Yamashita to be hanged.

The Supreme Court is presently holding up decision upon two petitions filed by Yamashita's defense attorneys which requested: 1) A dismissal of the court martial decision because, he claimed, the court as constituted had no authority to try him; and 2) A plea to be brought to Washington for a hearing before the Supreme Court.

Wedemeyer Lists Aims; Denies Red Allegations

GENERAL Albert C. Wedemeyer, China Theater Commander, last week issued two important statements in which he explained the purpose of the U.S. Army in China and denied recent Communist allegations that U.S. ground and air units had actively aided Nationalist troops by attacking Communist strongholds.

In his statement, Wedemeyer listed the following points as the duties U.S. Armed forces here must perform in order to carry out "American policy."

1) Assist the Chinese Central Government in the repatriation of approximately 3,000,000 Japanese scattered throughout the China Theater.

2) Assist the Chinese in moving forces by air and sea to certain stipulated liberated areas.

3) Protect American property remaning in the China Theater until it can be disposed of in accordance with the policies of the United States Government.

4) Plan for the organization of a United States Military Advisory Group composed of volunteers.

In his refutation of Communist charges Wedemeyer denied the first charge, saying that no such instances have occurred, while regarding the second accusation, he said that all Kuomintang Armies have American officers attached to them. However, he denied the existence of an American officers' corps as such and said that Americans were definitely not organizing and directing operations of the Nationalist 13th, 52nd, and 92nd Armies, which Yenan claimed were being used against Communist forces.

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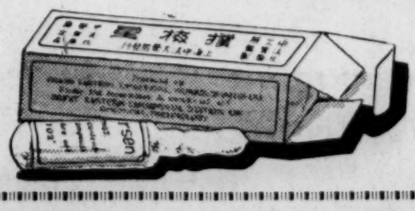

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

MR. HSIAO TSONG-SHIH of Hsiuchow arrived in the United States early in December. Mr. Hsiao, a representative of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, will stay in the States for about a month during which time he will make a survey of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Mr. Hsiao is one of 21 Chinese professional workers sent to the United States through an arrangement with the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration.

DR. T. V. SOONG, President of the Executive Yuan, spent a busy Christmas immersed in a survey of local business conditions. Since December 24, when Dr. Soong arrived, he has been in constant consultation with local financial leaders and members of the Shanghai administration. It is learned on good authority that he is paying particular attention to the revival of the textile industry in this city. It was not disclosed when Dr. Soong will leave this metropolis for a return to the capital.

RICHARD SERVICE of the U.S. Consular Service stopped over in Shanghai this week on the way to his new post in Chinwangtao. Service, brother of Jack Service, former consular official here who is now an advisor to General MacArthur in Japan, served during the war in American consulates in Kweilin, Kunming, Chengtu and other places.

EDDA MUSSOLINI CIANO, daughter of the late Benito Mussolini and widow of Count Galeazzo Ciano, was sentenced by an Italian provincial commission to two years' confinement for her efforts on behalf of Fascism, according to reports from Messina last week. She refused to attend the trial and remained on tiny Lipari Island, north of Sicily, where she has been interned since the end of the war.

MR. CHEN KUO-LIEN, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has just returned from Chungking, where he has been in consultation with Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding conditions in Shanghai, where the new office will start operations on January 1, 1946. Mr. Chen, a graduate of L'Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris, has a long record in the service of the Government. Since the beginning of the war he has held the posts of High Advisor to the Szechuan Provincial Government, Secretary General to the General Headquarters of the Chinese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, Law Member of the Supreme National Defense Council, and Department Head of the Ministry of Information.

BISHOP WILLIAM P. ROBERTS was a recent arrival from the United States. It was reported that among the tasks confronting him will be the reorganization of St. John's University and other affiliated institutions, in addition to the reorganization of the Episcopalian Dioceses of Kiangsu. Other American members of St. John's University are expected to arrive here early in the New Year.

Funeral services for GENERAL GEORGE S. PATTON, former commander of the Third Army, who died of injuries in Heidelberg last week, took place there on December 23.

DR. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO, Chinese Chief Delegate to the United Nations Preparatory Commission in London, was elected "spokesman" for all the delegations in delivering the final speech at the closing session of the commission on December 23.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK is scheduled to address the people of China in a radio broadcast from Nanking on New Year's Day.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART, one of Britain's most famous soldiers, one-eyed and one-armed, called on General George C. Marshall, new Ambassador to China last week. De Wiart, who is British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's personal representative in China, has been wounded 16 times in action. He was General Marshall's only guest.

VICE-ADMIRAL D. E. BARBEY, USN Commander of the Seventh Fleet, was personally decorated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on December 22 in Nanking with the Grand Order of the Cloud and Banner. The decoration was presented following a conference with the Generalissimo concerning naval matters of mutual interest to the Chinese and United States Navies.

VICE-ADMIRAL PHILIPPE AUBOYNEAU, Commander of the 6000-ton French light cruiser Emile Bertin, which arrived in Shanghai on December 24, was feted at a reception given by M. Jean Filliol, French Consul General this week. Present at the function were French officials stationed here, a representative group of officers from the French forces stationed in Shanghai, and leading personalities of the local French community. Coming from Saigon, the Emile Bertin left France only two months ago. She will stay here until the first days in January when she will sail for a French Indo-China port, it was reported.

MR. TSAO TSOO-KONG, Director of the City Government Public Works Department, was elected President of the China Engineering Secretary last week.

MR. CLARENCE E. GAUSS' nomination to the board of directors of the Export—Import Bank was approved last week by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Gauss, a veteran of the American diplomatic service, served for several years as Consul-General in Shanghai and later as United States Ambassador to China and Minister to Australia.

Who's Who in China

T. K. Ho, deputy mayor of Shanghai; born at Kinhwa, Chekiang, Nov. 6, 1896; finished sophomore year in National Peking University, passed examination of Ministry of Education, emerging in first

T. K. Ho (Ho Teh-kuei)

何德奎

place; as a result, he was sent to United States as government student, 1917; Bachelor of Arts, University of Wisconsin, 1919; Master of Business Administration, Harvard University, 1921; professor of Economics and Business Administration, Nanyang College, National Chiao Tung University and Ta Tung University; Dean of College of Commerce, Kwang Hua University, Shanghai; member of Special Chinese Education Committee, Shanghai Municipal Council, 1928; English Secretary, Shanghai Ratepayers Association; English Secretary, National Loans Sinking Funds Commission; head, Department of Economics, Shanghai Law College; advisory member, Capital Planning Commission, Nanking; advisory member, Foreign Relations Commission, Bureau of Foreign Affairs; film censor, Shanghai Municipal Council; assistant secretary and later deputy secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council, 1931-43; appointed deputy mayor of Shanghai, December, 1945; address: Shanghai Municipal Government, Shanghai.

Kunming's striking students last week were given three days to resume their studies and stop demonstrations. Although the order was dated December 19 and universities were scheduled to reopen classes the following day, no reports of what has actually happened have been received here to date.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

Elaborate plans concerning continued and rapid expansion of the United States diplomatic and consular missions throughout Asia from the Netherlands East Indies to North China were revealed last week by Richard P. Butrick of the State Department. Butrick, also inspector of departments and establishments abroad, has just returned from a three-months tour of Asia, where he re-opened numerous United States consular stations in China, Hongkong, Indo-China, the Malay peninsula, and the East Indies. Skeleton staffs were established in these places, and although the number of personnel is somewhat restricted for the time being, these organizations will be expanded to their full peace-time basis within a short time, thus ensuring adequate service to Americans and their interests in Asia. The opening of additional missions is imminent. Butrick was the charge d'affairs in the United States Legation in Peiping at the outbreak of the war.

Before leaving Peiping for Nanking, President Chiang Kai-shek last week directed General Sun Lien-chung, Governor of Hopei, to take immediate and drastic steps to stamp out the opium drug habit in the province within three months. Failure to comply with this directive will result in severe punishment of all officials concerned, it was reported.

Communications between Shanghai and Pootung last week were cut off by military authorities, reportedly due to a large-scale disturbance across the Whangpoo. An unidentified group of "bandits" was said to have ransacked Chang Ka Shah near Yang Ching, to which place troops were immediately rushed. The "bandits," it was said, marched into the village in the small hours of the morning with heavy machine guns and other warlike equipment. The gang started to loot the houses and resisted the regular troops, when the latter arrived. While the entire garrison area was placed under martial law, ferry traffic across the Whangpoo was denied even to Chinese M. P.'s without special passes.

Over 300 traitors now confined in the Nantao jail and the Teh Ling building will soon be handed over to the High Court for prosecution, and a public hearing of the cases will be held in the temporary Court at the Ward Road jail, according to local reports last week. It was also learned that some of these traitors will be sent to Nanking for interrogation in connection with traitors arrested in the capital and other places.

Continued tension between the Soviet Union and Turkey was revealed last week by a Georgian letter demanding that Turkey gives up certain frontier areas to Soviet Georgia. This letter was published in the main newspapers of the Soviet Union and thus added a new problem to those already commented upon by the press. The letter, which was signed by two members of the Georgian republic, traced the history of the Georgian people. It appealed to world opinion, saying that Turkey was holding the homeland cradle of the Georgian people by keeping districts north of the Soviet frontier as far away as Trabazon.

A Pravda writer last week said that the continued presence of large American forces in China was alarming to the democratic public as a whole.

New air services by British planes now link Hongkong with Rangoon, Saigon, Bangkok, and Singapore. Run by the Air Service Command, planes leave Hongkong twice daily for Rangoon, via Saigon and Bangkok, and once weekly for Singapore. Service personnel take the most space, but civilians on official business or associated with the rehabilitation of Hongkong are also being carried. China National Aviation Corporation is running planes between Hongkong, Shanghai, and Chungking, via Canton, for passengers and freight.

Direct radio communication between China and France, interrupted during the war, was restored last week, according to a local representative of Radio-France. Communications have been established via a hook-up between the Chinese Government Radio Administration and the Compagnie Radio-France.

CNAC has resumed Shanghai-Peiping and Peiping-Shanghai passenger service, starting from November 23, it was reported last week. This service will make a stop-over at Tientsin beginning from December 28. The Post Office in Tientsin will accept airmail letters for this route, it was also learned.

Chinese National Government troops were pouring into the Manchurian port of Hulutao this week from ships of the United States 7th Fleet, according to military reports.

The Chinese Communist Party would put its proposal for the immediate unconditional armistice in China's internal war into writing, a spokesman asserted last week. His assertion followed Central Government comments that the proposal was merely propaganda because it was made verbally at a social function. The verbal proposal was announced at the moment that Gen. George C. Marshall, President's Truman special envoy to China, stepped from his plane at Shanghai and indications arose that both sides were prepared to make genuine concessions in an effort to halt the strife.

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British-Siamese Peace Treaty Argument Rages

THE much discussed British-Siamese treaty, word of the signing of which had not been received here prior to press time, continued to be discussed throughout the world last week.

Since no official list of the terms has yet been published, much of the speculation has necessarily been shooting in the dark. However, reports from Washington indicated that there was sufficient knowledge of the terms so that they could be described as "harsh."

Rep. Hugh DeLacy, of Washington, and Rep. Emmet O'Neal, of Kentucky, were quoted in press dispatches as demanding a Congressional investigation. DeLacy reportedly said: "It is the United States' duty to see that Britain does not achieve her apparent objective of assuming unto herself the presiding officership of a vast area in the Dutch and French empires as well as her own, and in independent nations such as Siam."

Later reports from London expressed surprise over American concern, saying in effect that the American State Department had been kept informed of negotiations and supposedly was in agreement with Britain's stand. It was further said that the treaty in question was a sort of combination Peace-Armistice agreement and was only temporary, that a permanent treaty would be signed after the forthcoming elections in Siam.

Hector MacNeil, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, in a statement to Parliament last week, denied that the terms were "harsh," saying that "the British Government feels entitled, however, to require the Siamese Government to take measures of restitution for injury, loss and damage caused to British and Allied interests."

A radio station with a range of 5000 miles has recently been shipped from Britain to the Far East, it was reported last week. The components—30,000 in number—weighed about 2500 tons and occupied eight special trains of 304 wagons. Packing and loading on the trains was completed in 72 hours. The equipment ranged from four 180-foot towers in 7000 pieces to pins for office use and medical supplies. A total of 11,000 wooden cases in which the equipment was packed will eventually be used for shelves and cupboards. This is the largest of nine such radio stations shipped from England in the past two years.

The first Chinese Cardinal in the long history of the Catholic Church has been created by Pope Pius XII, it was reported from the Vatican City this week. He is Monsignor Thomas Tien, Archbishop and Vicar of Tsingtao and his appointment was included in the list of the 32 new Cardinals created by the Pope.

The informal talks at the Big-Three Foreign Ministers Conference at Moscow are making good progress in a warm human atmosphere, according to American reports from the Russian capital this week. No official statement has been issued as yet, it was said by the same sources.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Stockholders of the Dollar Steamship Company lost the first round today in an attempt to regain control of stock which the Maritime Commission holds. A district court ruled that the transaction which gave the stock to the commission was legal. The stock is valued at US$-8,000,000.

Thousands thronged to the cheap sale of flour and fruits sponsored by UNRRA and CNRRA in Shanghai last week. Transactions were most busy over the flour counter where each person was allowed to buy a 22-kilo bag of UNRRA flour at CNC$1900, a price which was 25 percent lower than the current market price. From the fruit counter each person was allowed to buy a maximum of four 1-lb cans of Hawaian pineapple, one 6½-lb. can of peaches or pears, and four 1½-pound boxes of dried apricots. The prices were: pineapples CNC$400 per tin, and dried apricots CNC$900 per box. These prices were less than half of the current market quotations for canned fruits of similar quality.

Two of the eighteen ships ordered by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company from the United States arrived in Shanghai last week, according to an announcement by the company. At present, the company is negotiating with American Authorities on the question of taking them over. Minor alterations and the christening of the ships will follow the transfer. The ships are all of 3000 tons and will be employed for transporting coal and other goods along the China Coast.

Disagreement over the first draft regulations concerning the qualifications of members caused the inauguration of the Shanghai Stock Merchants Association to be postponed last week. Following the recent establishment, the readjustment committee of the Association carried out a registration of members from November 24 to December 18, during which period 485 members were registered. These members included share brokers, stock companies, and foreign stock companies. It was also reported that when established, the association will embrace all merchant circles dealing in stocks and shares, including those connected with the former Shanghai Stock Exchange.

As soon as the matter regarding the collection of the Business Tax here is settled between the authorities concerned, a notification will be issued by the Direct Tax Bureau for the information of the public, Mr. Sun Tsao-hsuan, Director of the Shanghai Direct Tax Bureau, stated this week.

More than four months after the conclusion of the Pacific war, British and Allied interests in North China are not even partially rehabilitated, with great obstacles yet to be overcome, it was reported this week.

With the opening of the new year, the largest relief program ever undertaken by one or more nations in behalf of another will start moving soon, it was reported from Washington last week. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will begin pouring an estimated US$675,000,000 worth of relief goods and services into China. Of this amount, the United States is expected to provide some 70 percent of the total.

British assumption of direct control of all collieries and colliery properties in the British zone of occupation in Germany was announced this week. German owners finally will be dispossessed without compensation. Thus, to the already existing British responsibility for controlling coal output and distribution is added that of actual management of the collieries in the British zone. As the zone includes the whole of the great Ruhr coalfield, the British task is enormous and its achievements will affect the lives of millions in liberated Europe this winter. In normal times, the Ruhr coal fields produced about two-thirds of Germany's total hard coal output. In addition, it contains also the finest deposits of coking coal in Europe.

The omnibus service in the former International Settlement here will be resumed sometime next month, according to statements released by the Bureau of Public Utilities. Some 30 buses are now being overhauled, and the repairing work, started early this month, is expected to be completed on at least 20 buses by the end of the month, it was further declared.

India will shortly have a dyestuffs industry, a joint scheme of Tata's and Imperial Chemicals. It provides for the establishment of an industry for the manufacture of a whole range of dyestuffs and rapid development of the dyestuffs industry to the fullest extent possible. A public company will be formed with the directorate and capital predominantly Indian. The scheme provides for the complete disclosure by Imperial Chemicals of all technical information and the progressive reduction, proportionate to other manufacture of dyestuffs in India, of importation of dyestuffs by Imperial Chemicals into India. Imported and locally manufactured dyestuffs will be sold jointly so as to make available for consumers a full range of products at all times.

Prices in Tientsin were said to be quite low, according to reports from North China, compared with those in Shanghai, but for Tientsin they are very expensive, it was added. The specter of disrupted communications is still haunting North China. There are no regular communications with Shanghai and if rare ships do go they are usually under the control of the National Shipping Council. On December 20 the local branches of two American banks reopened for limited business. The local branch of the Chase Bank, with Roy G. Fairfield, manager, and Ernest J. Schmidt, cashier, as well as the local office of the National City Bank of New York, with F. W. Torrey and R. M. Henry were greeted by many friends on the day of opening.

China, Philippines Ties Close, Says McNutt

THE Philippines will serve as the focus of Chinese business transactions with the United States, Paul V. McNutt, U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, said at a press conference this week. "Through the 'Philippine funnel' can pass all the goods and services between the industries of the United States and the great raw material sources of China and the Far East," the high commissioner added.

In the Philippines, the commissioner said, there are about 100,000 Chinese who control part of the largest retail business of the islands.

After the liberation of the islands this Chinese community, which suffered as every body else in the islands, faces a new threat as the Filipinos harbor a certain amount of resentment toward the Chinese because of their economic stand in the Philippines. But, the commissioner added, it is a sort of professional and business jealousy that is felt everywhere toward the more successful competitors.

The purpose of the commissioner's trip to China was to discuss the matter with Chinese leaders as he had with business leaders in Manila. McNutt expressed anxiety that such business conducted by the Chinese before the war should expand and continue. He said there are political leaders in the islands who capitalized on this situation and attacked the so-called Chinese influence. He, however, did not believe in nationality as the criterion in a system of free democratic enterprise as long as the individuals concerned obey the laws of the country they are in.

Meanwhile, the commissioner revealed that it is an open secret that most Filipinos do not particularly want independence. He said if the islanders spontaneously and uninspiredly request retention of the status quo, the United States would probably grant it. He also revealed that the Japanese had partially succeeded in destroying the whole economy of the Philippines which the United States spent 40 years building.

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China Merchants Co. Plans Increased Shipping Service

IT was in 1872, under the Ching Dynasty, that the "China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.," was first established. Its main promoters were China's now nearly legendary statesman, Li Hung-chang, and Sheng Kung-pao. The money came partly from Shanghai, Ningpo and Hongkong merchants and partly from the Government. The object: to secure a monopoly of shipping in non-Treaty ports which were closed to foreign shipping. This aim was not achieved but the Company carried on.

Came the Republic and the "China Merchants" saw its palmiest days during the first decade of the new regime. Then the World War was over, China was in a turmoil of internecine strife, ships were being commandeered by all and sundry, no revenue was coming in—the Company was losing steadily. The armies of Nationalist China were victorious—the gates of Shanghai and Nanking swung wide open before them and the Central Government in Nanking, deciding to straighten out Chinese shipping, in April 1927 appointed a committee of 11 to examine the company's affairs.

The committee reported that corruption and mismanagement were widespread. Directors organized private companies which enjoyed near monopoly rights in supplying the company with coal, hardware and other commodities. Wharves and docking facilities were slowly disintegrating. As a result of the investigation, the Managing Director, a certain Fu Siao-en, later notorious as Shanghai's first puppet Mayor, was forced to flee the country.

The Government appointed a new Managing Director, an act which the shareholders resented, but still things looked black. Said the "China Critic" in 1929: "When one reviews the history of the company one's strength fails. It controlled over 50 vessels in the beginning but now half the number are gone . . . Some of its directors have enriched themselves but the small shareholders have yet to experience the thrill of a dividend. A purely Chinese concern, yet it has been run on the compradore system with the profits going into the pockets of the compradores and with holes bored into the coffers of the company."

This could not go on and so the government stepped in again. In 1932, after paying out the equivalent of US$11,607,152. for outstanding stock, the state became the sole proprietor of the "China Merchants." The Ministry of Communication managed the Company. It was quite a job to substitute the purser system for the compradore one, to teach strongly unionized tea-boys, who were not paid regular wages, not to demand tips sometimes exceeding the cost of passage. It was difficult but it was being done. Administration was being streamlined. Wharves and docks were being put into shape. In 1934 three coastal steamers were ordered from Britain through a loan advanced by the Trustees of the British Boxer Rebellion Indemnity Funds. As an index of the changed state of affairs, total receipts in 1933 showed a 30% increase as compared with 1932. The Company was expanding—in April, 1937, an Amoy-Manila line was inaugurated, only to stop in July. The Sino-Japanese War was on and the Jap Navy was blockading the China Coast.

The company did a lot during the war: from 1937 until the autumn of 1939, its ships helped in hurriedly transporting factory machinery, commodities and government officials from Nanking to Hankow and finally to Chungking—a Yangtze port where even in 1928 the company's ships were no strangers. According to the "China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company" Business Report (1937-1945), during the winter of 1939 machinery and material of both the 40th and 41st Arsenals of the Military Industrial Bureau, amounting to about 100,000 tons, were transported on wooden barges from Hunyang to Changsha and I-chang, and from there to Chungking by motor-boats. This was only one of the jobs undertaken. In the autumn of 1943 the Dinjan-Ichang-Chungking Associated Water and Aerial Transportation Line was set up over which military commodities were imported and several thousand tons of tung-oil and hog-bristles were exported. Such was the Company's work in wartime while China's coast was barred to its ships.

The "China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.," is now back in Shanghai, China's largest sea-port. Its head-office: not the former premises at 9, The Bund, but the former Nisshin Yusan Kaisha offices at 20, The Bund. Ash-trays with the previous occupants' name still adorn all tables. To-day the Lower and Middle Yangtze and China's extensive coast are free from Japan's naval stranglehold. Many Japanese ships were captured in Shanghai and taken over by the Company but no exact data is yet available. Some Japanese "chicken" or "puff-puff" motor-boats, the largest drawing 400 tons, have already been chartered by third parties. At present the company is operating six lines, including Yangtze runs, the Shanghai-Ningpo Line and the Hongkong-Canton Line. Six new "Liberty" type ships, as well as American shipping experts to serve in the capacity of advisers, are expected to arrive here soon.

The company at present is unable to operate a regular schedule to North China ports because of the lack of ships and the troubled situation there. From time to time ships leave for the North with soldiers and material, on orders from the Central Government, but no general freight can be accepted for shipment on such vessels. According to authoritative sources, civilian traffic on this route is not expected to be resumed soon.

There is not only a shortage of ships, but more than that—there is a lack of trained personnel to operate them for China's modern merchant marine is very young. That is one reason why you find two Germans and two Japanese on the company's payroll. Said a high official of the company: "It's like commandeering enemy property. They are not paid any higher than the Chinese staff and have to sign a guarantee bond that they'll do their best for the company and keep things to themselves. Besides, some British firms are hiring Germans too, so if we didn't employ them somebody else would."

Jardines, Moller, and Butterfield and Swire can no longer engage in China coastal traffic and China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company intends to fill the void. The company has no ocean-going

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What Are Future Prospects For China's Export Trade?

By J. R. KAIM

IT has been said that the United States expects China to take from 15 to 20 percent of America's exports in the future, instead of the approximate 2 percent she was taking in pre-war years. This expectation may be justified because many of the nations which formerly exported to China have been ravaged by war and will be unable to resume their export trade for several years. Since America today is the largest industrial nation whose plants have remained intact throughout the war, it is logical to assume that she will supply much of China's import needs.

However, it might be well to go over the records of China's pre-war exports and imports before estimating China's chances in the post-war world.

Prior to the war, the United States was China's most important customer, taking an average of 28 percent of the country's total exports. This was probably more than Britain's share, even if one includes about half of the shipments to Hongkong as being on the British account. Let us suppose that America and Britain, including the latter's dominions and colonies, accounted for at least 45 percent of China's exports and let us also suppose that all those purchases were intended for peace industries; can we hope that in the future the value will be increased by another 25 percent? This was about the share of those countries and clients who at present are out of the picture.

There can be little doubt that in some lines future purchases of the Allies will be more important than before the war. In others, the situation appears to be more dubious. For example, tung oil has been a most important commodity both in war and peace and, further, a commodity that in the past was considered a typical Chinese speciality. However, reports from America indicate that tremendous tung tree plantations have been created in the Western Hemisphere and that their output is very satisfactory. It is hard to foresee whether or not America will need the same quantities of Chinese tung oil as before the war and it is also uncertain whether France will return to her pre-war purchases (which were used for improving Indo-China tung oil).

Another pre-war export of great value was cotton yarn, which even exceeded tung oil in yearly export values. However, most of this yarn was made from imported cotton and made up in Japanese-operated mills. Such yarn can, of course, be made elsewhere and what attracted buyers in the past was the cheap price. While Chinese labor was cheap, the Japanese mill owners had some other advantages. They paid very low interest on loans and, therefore, could buy huge stocks of raw cotton when the price was favorable. They shipped their yarn on Japanese ships at a special rate. Their success was largely caused by such government assistance. Whether China will regain her position in the world yarn market will depend largely upon the Chinese Government's attitude and upon the policy of banks interested in the spinning industry.

Cotton shirtings, another large pre-war export, may not be so important in the future. Again it was a question of cheapness, rather than quality. However, today the unsettled conditions in the rest of the Orient may make it difficult for areas such as Indo-China, Indonesia, Siam, Malaya and so on to resume their heavy purchases. Also, the development of the Indian textile industry will have a bearing on China's ability to sell textiles abroad.

The low prices of Chinese exports in the past were, to a large extent, the result of low wage levels.

The wage level, however, is not the only factor to influence industrial calculations. In several lines the prices of basic materials, of chemicals, dyestuffs and other items are far more decisive. And when it is remembered that almost 75 percent of the aniline dyes imported originated in either Japan or Germany it is obvious that several handicaps will have to be overcome before satisfactory results may be achieved.

However, on the other side of the picture, there are some encouraging factors. Japan, China's greatest competitor, will not be in the export market for some time. Also, China should be able to resume some of her former export lines rather easily and quickly. Formerly, China used to ship abroad about 8,000,000 hats per year. Manufactured from various fibres and also from straw, hats were shipped to America, Britain, Australia, France, Germany and many other lands. Exporters feel that the hat trade quickly can be recovered. This item looms large in China's export trade, bringing in a cash revenue about six times greater than that brought in by the export of China ware.

In many other lines, too, export obstacles may not be very great. But whoever wants to judge general export prospects should not forget that in Europe alone more than 100,000,000 former customers of China will not be in a position to buy any valuable goods for quite a time, while in Asia political chaos existing in several regions will render business somewhat difficult. Furthermore, experience teaches that it has always taken the public some time to get used to new, higher commodity prices. Most consumers of cheap goods always expect prices to drop to pre-war levels and such expectations, together with the fact that many people are presently without funds, does not help export prospects.

As pointed out in the foregoing, the now bankrupt or hard-up nations used to account for about 25 percent of China's exports. Their absence from the scene certainly will alter the whole picture of China's foreign trade. There is, however, one point that should not be overlooked. This is that the bulk of their purchases were mainly in raw materials, whereas China's exports of finished goods were comparatively small in volume. Industrialized China will no doubt be more interested in exporting finished goods and in this respect her greatest future markets certainly will be American and British territories, as well as South America.

That no genuine export trade can start as long as currency matters are not fully settled is well understood. It may take some time until all questions concerning diverging official and open market rates will be clarified, and it will also take some time until new markets are explored and contacts established. To expect that export trading could just begin where it was interrupted in December, 1941, would be a little too optimistic. It will take much time, work and patience.

MacArthur Says No Argument With Reds

In a sharply worded statement, General MacArthur this week denied that he was about to resign his command in Japan because of differences of opinion with the Russians.

Cause for the denial was a broadcast by Larry Tighe of the American Broadcasting Company, in which Tighe reportedly said that MacArthur threatened to resign if the Russians were given any voice in the governing of Japan after he reputedly had disagreed with them over which of the Japanese home islands would be occupied by the Allies and which by the Russians.

A MacArthur spokesman quoted the general as declaring that the broadcast was utterly untrue and saying, "For the second time in recent weeks it has become necessary for me to deny allegations that I have threatened to resign. I am here to serve and not to obstruct the American Government. It is my full purpose to see the thing through. The question of participation in the occupation is a matter for other decision than my own."

Tighe, in broadcasting MacArthur's denial of his earlier broadcast, said that he had received his information from a reliable source and still considered it to be true. He further took issue with MacArthur's supposed statement about himself, in which the supreme commander claimed that if Tighe made such statements he must have been full of Tokyo black market hooch. Tighe described this statement as "hardly fitting in the discussion of a subject that concerns the very life of the United Nations Organization."

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

World Government

LOOK TO THE FRONTIERS *by Roderick Peatie. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1944. Armed Forces Edition. Reviewed by D. Y. Lanne.*

WE have it on the author's own authority that "It is the thesis of this book that boundaries with few functions are more serviceable to mankind than boundaries with many and important functions." (p. 104) This sentence acquires meaning by Peattie's interpretation of the word "serviceable." To put it briefly, he believes that the functional weakening of national boundaries would serve to promote international amity and to prevent wars. Impressed with the failure of the late lamented League of Nations, the author despairs of the possibility of wresting, in our time, from independent nations those of their sovereign privileges with which the international organization must be endowed in order to enable it effectively to function as a World Government. The peoples of the world are as yet too distrustful of each other, too ill-informed, and too jealous of their so-called sovereign rights to agree to concentrate sufficient power in the hands of such a government, Peattie thinks that their minds must be prepared and educated towards the achievement of the final goal by approaching it gingerly, step by step. During this evolutionary period, people would have opportunities to revise and adapt their political ideas gradually, as national ambitions and jealousies recede, and make room for the emerging federal government of the world. As the initial step in this process, the author proposes to change national boundary lines into boundary zones, especially in cases where there exist boundary populations having a distinct ethnic tradition of their own such as in Alsace-Lorraine which is neither quite German nor altogether French. Other examples quoted by him are Savoia, the Riviera, the lower Rhine and Scheldt valley, and various regions in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. Thus a large number of small states would be created, chiefly on the basis of geographical and ethnological facts. The author, at least in the reviewer's opinion, succeeds in proving that "such states are feasible," provided that, as a corollary of their coming into being, boundaries are deprived of their function as tariff barriers. The internationalization of the great inland waterways of the world, a similar treatment of the chief seaports, the introduction of a world currency, international control of all rail and air transportation, and a number of other devices are suggested as successive steps in the process of breaking down the political significance of boundaries.

Peattie's programme is neither new nor in any sense revolutionary. Ever since the first world war, all liberal thinkers have written on the subject very much on the same lines; clearly the only lines along which a prostrate Europe and a rebellious Asia can be resurrected and united in a higher synthesis from the mess of spitefulness, hatred, and abject poverty in which the war has left them. The evil passions aroused in colonial and defeated countries disable them from taking an active part in the planning of a better world; and it does not seem a matter of importance what particular scheme is evolved in order to attain it. It is, however, of the greatest importance that among the victorious nations, who perforce must take the lead in translating any such scheme into fact, there should be *in perpetuo* a wide and well informed discussion of the subject, based on the conviction that it is by far the most pressing task of our generation. Peattie's book is well calculated to stimulate this discussion. It is well documented, and there are few errors of fact. The author's ideas are clear, specific, practicable; but his way of presenting them has some irritating peculiarities. For the exact meaning of the words he uses, he exhibits a curious slatternly contempt, amounting almost to irreverence for the dignity and beauty of which the English language is capable; a beauty which, for lack of grammar and other structural elements ensuring coherence, depends largely on a writer's skill in drawing from an unbelievably rich and colourful vocabulary the precise term required by the occasion. That, Mr. Peattie cannot be bothered to do. His hail-fellow-well-met slovenliness appears in errors which, at first, one is inclined to attribute to slips of the pen or careless proof reading; as when he speaks of exports when he means imports (p. 144); unset, instead of uncut, precious stones (p. 144); mature, instead of immature, countries (p. 199). But far from being slips, errors of this sort are mere symptoms of a deep-seated disease, of a strange disability. When, on p. 91, he mentions Hitler's "intuition," he obviously confounds a quality which the poor fool never had with the word "initiative."

But from the mixing of metaphors by duresse vile, and from the perverse mating of poor helpless nouns with fiendish incompatible adjectives, Peattie seems to derive a sadistic satisfaction.

When, (p. 95) meandering into high poetry, he states "....the moor upon which Lear strode....is gone, destroyed perforce by storms...." even the gentlest reader cannot easily help exclaiming: "Perforce your eye!"

Wartime Britain

"My British Diary" by Wang Yun Wu. The Commercial Press. Shanghai. 1945. 144pp. Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.

MR. Wang Yun Wu of the Commercial Press was a member of the Chinese Goodwill Mission to England, which left Chungking on November 18, 1943. His seven weeks' stay in England prompted him to write "Wartime Britain" in Chinese. All the residue and most of his personalized experiences he has included in this book which was first published in Chinese.

The English "student's edition" before us is written in very simple English and has notes on idioms and special terms at the back. It is intended to serve as a supplementary reader to Chinese students of English and as such is most welcome. The average Chinese student doesn't particularly like to read books in English—he hates to overtax his dictionary. This is why this book is a book, but it has its share of shortcomings. In the Shanghai edition there are many misprints and most proper names are misspelled—no help at all to the class of readers for which it is intended. The translation in part is too literal and as a consequence many sentences are clumsy to look at as well as grammatically unsound.

The contents of the book, though somewhat sketchy, is still interesting. That Foyle's of London is the largest second-hand book-store in England and probably in the world, that in some British aviation factories the percentage of women workers was from 50 to 70%, that "Book Production War Economy Standard" led to an increase of 70% of words in a page of a war-time book as compared with pre-war editions and other interesting titbits more than off-set the author's catalogue of receptions attended and speeches delivered.

We here learn for the first time that the United Aid to China Fund under the auspices of Lady Cripps, at present still operating, had collected up to the end of 1943 the sum of £1,000,000 and during a Flag Day for China distributed over 20 million flags. The Mission was royally entertained by prominent politicians, business-men connected with China by economic links and numerous societies for promoting greater understanding of and friendship with China. Another thing striking the self-appointed alarm clock of the Mission was that British service men in London all saluted the Mission Car with its small National Chinese flag over the bonnet. There are even statistics in this small booklet—a credit to the fact-finding author.

The two outstanding features of the British war effort in contrast with conditions in China were ".....first that the mobilization of man-power has been carried out most thoroughly with no exception to any able-bodied man or woman and secondly....that the cost of living increased only very little after several years of fighting." Mr. Wang also thinks it worthy of emulation that "Britishers are inclined to preserve their old traditions so long as these do not conflict with utility." One feels that this is the spirit in which the author would like the conflict between Western ideas and the Chinese way of life to be settled.

For a seven weeks' visit this is quite an interesting diary but it should have been translated and edited with much more care than actually went into its making.

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TIME TABLE

44	24	2	22	42	74	4	車次 TRAIN NO.		73	41	43	23	1	21	3
4th Class	3rd Class	Exp.	Fast	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class	Exp.	Fast	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI	A	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42	10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D	A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54	15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	13.15	16.00			2.13	D	A			6.30	12.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	14.16	17.05			3.24	D	A			4.54	10.24	11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55	14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	15.07	17.51			4.22	D	A			3.17	9.12	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	640.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D	A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D	A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.39	11.04	18.28	A 嘉興 KASHING	D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D	A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA	D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D	A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.58	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D	A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	196	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會
CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

Granting of Farm Credits

and

Banking Business of Every Description

THE FARMERS BANK OF CHINA

Paid Up Capital: - - - - $ 60,000,000

Reserve Funds: - - - $360,000,000

Branch Offices: - - - 706

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No. 16 Chung-Shan Lu (Eastern) *{The Bund}*
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